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ROME'S ART LEADERS BACK 15-YEAR PLAN

Modernization of City of the Cæsars Now Faces Only Parliamentary Vote

ANCIENT BUILDINGS TO BE SAFEGUARDED

Scheme Calls for Cutting New Traffic Arteries Through Center of Ancient City

By PAUL CREMONA

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Benito Mussolini's comprehensive 15-year scheme for the embellishment and modernization of this city recently received the approval of the Superior Council of Fine Arts. The only remaining step to enactment is approval by Parliament, which is expected shortly.

The plan, prepared by a group of architects under Marcello Piacentini, is the result of Signor Mussolini's wish to endow Italy with a capital worthy of its glorious past and its newly acquired position in the world which will at the same time be a worthy legacy of Fascism to future generations.

It provides for every phase of civic development, from the more effective setting of public monuments to the opening of new lines of communications, both highways and rail, from the provinces. Traffic arteries will be cut through the city, new bridges built, unsightly construction of recent years torn down.

Regard for the monuments of antiquity is an essential part of the plan, although some lovers of the old city are uneasy in case buildings valuable from the architectural or archæological viewpoint may be sacrificed to modern exigencies. In general, it provides better settings for monumental and important structures being careful, at the same time, to destroy nothing of real value.

The most difficult problem, indeed, which the authors of the new scheme had to solve was how to preserve the artistic and historic patrimony of Rome, and at the same time satisfy the practical needs of a modern capital.

Plan Dates From 1870

The new ambitious project, to describe it in broad outline, is to continue and amplify the design of the great Italian statesman, Quintino Sella, who, after the taking of Rome in 1870, sought to draw the center of modern life away from the old city, building new quarters where there was room for expansion.

The fundamental topographic composition of old Rome is constituted from north to south by the Piazza del Popolo (the northern entrance to the city) with three main streets leading

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Pennsylvania Act Puts Bridges Under State Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 10—The Wade measure establishing a State Bridge Commission to take over intrastate toll bridges was signed by Gov. Gifford Pinchot yesterday.

The bridge commission bill, sponsored by George Wade (R.), Representative from Cumberland County, provides for the commission taking over any or all toll bridges on state highways within Pennsylvania, either by condemnation or negotiation, and to issue revenue bonds to cover the cost of purchase. Bridges taken over by the State would continue to be toll bridges until all of the revenue bonds have been redeemed.

According to a survey conducted by the free bridge committee of the Harrisburg Motor Club, there are 22 toll bridges within Pennsylvania and six others connecting other states worth an estimated total of $20,000,000. The public owns the Philadelphia-Camden bridge, while taxpayers control three of the 22 intrastate toll bridges.

The State Bridge Commission is authorized to hire toll takers and maintain the bridges while in custody. Members of the commission will include the Auditor-General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Highways and two appointees by the Governor. The measure carries with it a $3,000,000 appropriation to start work at once in the purchase of bridges.

Hoover Initiates Service Reforms

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 10 — Under authority granted him by the Moses-Linthicum Act, passed by the last Congress, President Hoover today issued executive orders putting into effect important reforms in the organization of the country's foreign service.

The improvements are the result of seven years' experience under the Rogers Act, which was enacted in 1924 and initiated the first sweeping reorganization of the foreign service. It provided for the incorporation of all diplomatic and consular officers of career into one service, with all members equally eligible for assignments as diplomatic or consular officers.

So radical a change inevitably developed certain difficulties in administration. These the Moses-Linthicum measure undertook to eliminate.

Texas Natural Gas Flows to Missouri

By the Associated Press

New York, June 10

THE record for long-distance transportation of natural gas has been broken with the arrival at Louisiana, Mo., of Texas Panhandle gas, carried over a pipe line 657 miles from the Texas fields.

Brokaw, Dixon, Carner & McKee, supervising the construction of the new $40,000,000 Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line, announce that the line on its completion will extend more than 1000 miles. It will be the longest single unit pipe line in the world.

W.C.T.U. Hears Of World Gain In Temperance

Convention at Toronto Closes With Reports From Many Sections

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, June 10—The cause of temperance has gained impetus in Brazil, Denmark, central European countries, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Central America, speakers advised the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which closed its convention here today.

Miss Flora E. Strout told of activities in Brazil; Miss Dagmar Prior of Denmark cited improvement in central Europe, and Mrs. Edith M. Irvine-Rivera reported an advance in the other sections mentioned.

The union will extend its work by appointing an organizer in Jamaica and sending another to the Holy Land, it was announced at the final session, and it expects the return to membership of other national groups, including that in Holland, which have not been affiliated for some years.

Decision as to the place and date for the next convention will be made by the executive board a year before the sessions are to be held.

The desire of the Pacific countries for the meeting was evidenced by the number of invitations from that part of the world, India, China, Australia and New Zealand pleading for the next meeting together with Honolulu, which has been unanimously asking for a meeting as early as 1933. While some of the board favor going to that part of the world for the first time, others point to Stockholm, London or some other European city as being more accessible to the largest number of delegates.

Near East Active

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Des Moines, Ia., spoke as a tourist, telling how the local unions in Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Ram Alla, Nazareth and Damascus are trying to stop "the trail of the serpent."

She described temperance poster contests in Egypt and interviews with Italian W. C. T. U. members, Central European statesmen and English workers.

Finland was represented by Miss Ida Nummela, who said: "Our present Government has appointed a committee to investigate the temperance situation and prepare a proposition for possible changes in alcohol legislation. Our opponents greeted this with joy, but the commission reported that they believed that the coast gaurd, instituted to prevent German spirits from being imported, be maintained, as experience shows it will be needed in any event, whatever form our liquor legislation will eventually assume.

A group of Finnish women have circulated an address and petition aiming at the abrogation of the prohibition law signed by 118,000 women. This no doubt was loudly trumpeted abroad. The address in question, however, is no evidence as to the stand of the majority of Finland's women. It is said that the collectors applied among others, to errand girls, school girls, wives of bootleggers and to street girls, to obtain signatures, although in the address they expressly state that the names are all of educators and mothers.

Deception Charged

"Many temperance-minded women, due to deceptive information, gave their names in the sure conviction that the petition aimed at supporting temperance work to buttress the prohibition law. Moreover, the lists were often carried by men, business men among others, who brought pressure to bear on subordinates in order to obtain signatures. The scheme has aroused Finnish women to a storm of indignation calling forth all over the country strong utterances of opinion."

A boat ride and civic reception for the delegates, a mass meeting with two-minute speeches by delegates from many lands, and an address by Miss Graccio Leggo Houlder of Australia were the concluding events of the convention.

Miss Anna Adams Gordon, of Evanston, Ill., retiring president, was made head of the advisory committee.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the new president, goes from here to Niagara Falls to preside at the mass meeting which takes the place of a convention this year in the United States.

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WOMEN'S COUNCIL CITES BIG GAINS IN SOCIAL WORK

Delegates at Moncton Session Urged to Safeguard Canadian Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONCTON, N. B., June 10—The wide scope and importance of the work of the National Council of Women of Canada was brought out in the reports of provincial presidents and national committee conveners during the second day of their annual session here yesterday.

From all nine Provinces came news of more adequate provision for the care and protection of women and children, Mrs. E. Atherton Smith of the New Brunswick Council reported, the council having approached the Government on such subjects as the implementing of the Pensions Act, the placing of women on all boards which had to do with the welfare of women and children, and the enactment of legislation compelling every vehicle to carry a light when traveling at night.

Mrs. F. C. Ferguson of the Nova Scotian council said that the Government was being urged to appoint women to boards having jurisdiction over women and children, to make amendments to the education laws, to the Marriage Act and the Minimum Wage for Women Act.

Similar reports were given by the other provincial presidents. After Mrs. J. A. Wilson, president, spoke briefly on the past accomplishments and future hopes of the council, Mrs. H. H. Rowatt, honorary corresponding secretary, surveyed the last year's activities.

Mrs. Rowatt gave high praise to the work of the outgoing president and welcomed the incoming president, Miss Winnifred Kydd, as one "who had acquired at an early age a knowledge and education which it would be difficult to surpass."

Art Encouraged

Splendid work has been done during the past year toward encouraging greater production and general appreciation of all forms of art, according to the report of Mrs. Dignam of Toronto, convener of the National Committee on Arts and Letters.

In order to keep in line with the work and organization of the League of Nations and its peoples' art movement, Mrs. Dignam advocates the study of the origins of the arts in one's own locality, and also serves as a more accurate criterion of their present development in relation to different and [illegible]

[illegible] to encourage [illegible] to promote the formation of [illegible] literature study clubs and of drama and lectures on art, music and literature and to hold competitions in these fields. The results have been highly gratifying, according to the convener.

While it is reported that some localities have a better grasp of the method of procedure than others, "what is

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$800,000,000 Loan Floated by Soviet For Public Works

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, June 10—Flotation of the largest internal loan in Soviet history was announced today.

The new loan is called the "third decisive year of the Five Year Plan," and amounts to 1,600,000,000 rubles, nominally about $800,000,000, bearing 10 per cent interest and fully repayable after 10 years.

The intensive campaign of political and social propaganda already launched in behalf of the loan suggests the atmosphere of the loans floated during the World War, although the purpose of this loan is the financing of ambitious projects for the industrial, electrical and agricultural development of the country.

The Trade Union Council has issued an appeal to all workers to subscribe the amount of three weeks' wages, while the Union of Communist Youth, besides urging every young Communist to invest, orders each member to obtain six additional subscribers. A typical propagandist argument for the loan is the cartoon published in a newspaper showing the Soviet worker replying by the loan to the financial blockade of the Soviet Union by other countries.

Of course, this international loan does not represent a value comparable with what a foreign loan would represent as regards financing purchases abroad, but it eases the internal financial problems of the country and provides a convenient means for realizing the Soviet objective of redistributing the national income with the purpose of diverting a maximum share thereof into new capital for investment.

The main difficulty of selling state bonds has hitherto been experienced with the peasants but the hope is expressed that the collective farms will prove a successful new agency for mobilizing peasant subscriptions, and collective farm members are urged to spread the loan among their individual peasant neighbors.

Figures which the Commissariat of Agriculture published today indicate the spring sowing was substantially successful, despite its late start. About 210,000,000 acres, or 84 per cent of the sowing plan, were under cultivation on June 5, as against about 183,000,000 acres on the same date last year, and state collective farms had completed their program, only individual households lagging behind. Two regions, the Lower Volga and Kazakstan, had completed their sowing plan, whereas last year at this date the sowing plan was not completed in any region.

Just as Nature Left It

Lake Superior Isle Pushed As National Park

Isle Royale, Part of Michigan, Still as Wild as in Early Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—Far out in Lake Superior, some 55 miles from the nearest point of Michigan's northern peninsula, lies an island which promises to become one of the nation's most unusual and charming playgrounds. Steps to establish it as a national park have been taken by Congress and the State of Michigan.

Isle Royale is truly a fitting name for this unspoiled island outpost, so incongruously situated as to make the student of geography wonder how it happens to belong to Michigan instead of to Canada or to the neighboring State of Minnesota. Forty-five miles long and from five to nine miles wide, the island reposes little more than a dozen miles off the coast of Ontario, its lower tip lying about the same distance from the easternmost point of Minnesota.

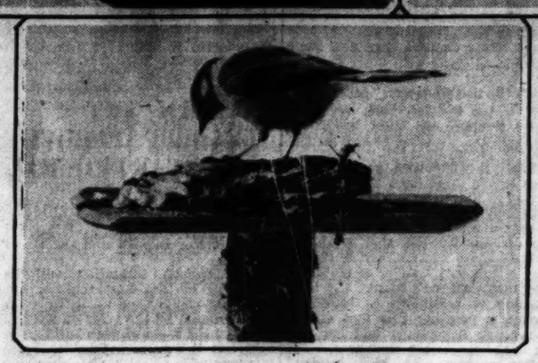
Still as wild and rugged as when its forests sheltered tribes of Indians centuries ago, Isle Royale is today a veritable wilderness. Lakes dot the interior, producing scenes of unsurpassed grandeur, and numberless small bays add to the island's picturesque appeal. A few primitive foot trails thread their way through the spruce and balsam and fir, and the isle is the habitat of a moose herd variously estimated at from 200 to 3000. Its [illegible] are said to be [illegible] the island.

Until [illegible] Royale had never been seriously explored except for a coast and shore survey. Available information of the island was not entirely reliable and complete, and so it was that in 1929 the State Legislature appropriated $15,000 for an economic survey to determine the full geologic value and recreational possibilities of the island.

During the summers of 1929 and 1930 this work was accomplished by a party of experts from the University of Michigan. To augment the ground studies made by the group, it was found advisable to have an aerial survey made of the entire island, and this was done on a joint commission from the State and the United State Geological Survey.

The bill which was passed by Congress and signed by President Hoover on March 4, 1931, approving Isle Royale as a national park, was the culmination of 10 years' effort in that direction. In 1924, having become interested in the project, Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, withdrew from sale or homstead 9121 acres of land owned by the Government. Assurance was given at that time that 2240 acres owned by the State and 45,000 acres owned by the Island Copper Company would be surrendered gratis to the Government if and when the privately owned remainder of the island should be similarly deeded for the purpose.

Following the action of Congress, the conservation department of Michigan promptly set aside all of the land owned by the State on Isle Royale. This action involves, however, only a small part of the necessary land, the island comprising a total of 132,000 acres. Before the isle can become a national park, it will be necessary for the remaining property to be given to the Government by philanthropic individuals.



Michigan Conservation Department

ISLE ROYALE, MICHIGAN

Upper Left—Sunrise on Chippewa Harbor. Right—Old Lighthouse, Now Abandoned, on Shore of Island. Below—Canadian Jay, or "Moose" Bird, Feeding From Perch Provided by Conservation Department.

Hard Struggle in Tennessee Marked End of 100-Year War To Gain Franchise for Women

Last State to Ratify Nineteenth Amendment Provided Most Difficult Obstacles; Bribery and Wet Influence Almost Defeated Issue

WOMEN AND PROHIBITION SERIES—No. 7

Dr. [illegible] completed service as a member of the research staff of the Women's Bureau, Department of the United States Department of Labor, which conducted an extensive study of the relation between women and prohibition. In eight articles she discusses the [illegible] of women in the cause of temperance.

BY ZITA LOUISE BAKER

When victory at last came to the cause of woman suffrage and the Nineteenth Amendment was added to the Constitution, the thousands of women who had spent many weary years striving for that goal felt a profound sense of relief that their self-appointed task was finished. However, their joy was tempered by the fact that 26 other nations had bestowed the franchise upon women before the United States saw fit to do so.

The campaign which had lasted nearly 100 years had been a constant battle between praying for the justice that was due them and smallness of spirit that constantly confronted the women. Time after time they had to plead [illegible] men who were [illegible] mentally and intellectually fitted to [illegible]

Consequently, when, on June 4, 1919, Congress finally passed the suffrage amendment, there was no thrill of rejoicing by the suffragists. They were thankful one great war was over, but they realized that they faced another campaign, to secure ratification by the necessary 36 states. Just how difficult this campaign was to be, they, fortunately, did not guess.

Illinois won the distinction of being the first state to ratify the Nineteenth Amendment and Tennessee, the last of the 36 to yield. What that last ratification meant in labor, suffrage leaders have never forgotten. It was as if the opposition, knowing its time was short, gathered all its forces in a gigantic effort to put off the day when woman would come into her own.

It was unfortunate for many reasons that Tennessee had to be the scene of the final conflict. Party politicians in the State were at swords points, and Republicans and Democrats took turn about in laying the blame for the delays that ensued at each other's doorstep. The time seemed anything but favorable, but the suffragists were

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Papal Interdict Closes Churches For Disobedience

VATICAN CITY, June 10 (AP)—Papal interdiction has been visited upon Roman Catholic congregations in two towns of southern Italy where public religious processions were held in violation of the Pope's explicit order forbidding them.

All services in the Roman Catholic churches of Campo Basso and Capanzaro have been suspended and the churches have been ordered closed.

Last week the Pontiff forbade the customary outdoor religious processions of Corpus Christi Day, instructing that throughout Italy the services should be held inside the churches. It was a retaliatory move against the dissolution by the Government of Roman Catholic clubs for laymen.

A few days ago a group of Roman Catholic women at Campo Basso voted a resolution of protest against the Catholic Action organization, which the Italian Government accused of participating in politics and voted as a body to go over to Fascist organizations for women.

The congregation in the two towns held their Corpus Christi processions in public in direct disobedience to the papal orders. The priests, it was explained, took no part in the ceremonies.

ROME, June 10 (AP)—Premier Mussolini's answer to the Vatican's notes of protest concerning the dissolution of Roman Catholic Youth Clubs and violence by Fascist students is disappointing to the Vatican.

Describing Fascist attacks against Roman Catholic property and reflections on the Pontiff as "spontaneous outbursts" of youth, the Government expressed its regret and promised that the culprits would be punished. The incidents were attributed to the Fascists' belief that their affairs were being encroached on by Vatican followers.

The Government defended its closing of the organizations affiliated with the Catholic Action, maintaining they had violated the Lateran Treaty and concordat by pursuing political purposes. This constituted invasion of internal affairs, it was insisted, and was directed against the Fascist Government.

GUATEMALAN MINISTER NAMED

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, June 10 (By U. P.)—Hector Aparicio, attorney, was appointed Minister of Promotion in the Guatemalan Cabinet yesterday, succeeding Leonardo Lara.

New Way to Buy Furniture Is to Order The Room That Is Depicted on Page 87

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 10—It will be possible soon to furnish your rooms by telephone. Instead of making the rounds of furniture stores, drapery departments, art shops, rug specialists and so on, "Mrs. Housewife" can simply order her rooms ready-made as she gets her dresses.

Helen Koues, associate editor of Good Housekeeping, explained the plan to buyers attending the June Furniture Market here. She said it would be effective by autumn.

One can picture the possibilities. Some evening when there is a lull in the radio program, Mother may plant her copy of the Housewife's Friend directly under Dad's reading lamp and demand his attention.

"Now there is a perfectly darling room. Wouldn't you love to have one just like that instead of this old-fashioned place we're living in?"

Dad, if he doesn't know the plan, may answer vaguely that it looks pretty in the magazine, but—

Whereupon Mother will tell him that Simkins furniture emporium is selling the whole room, complete to the candlesticks on the lowboy and the ancestral silhouettes, and that Simkins is putting it out cheaply because the rooms come in quantities, and that Dad can pay for it by just putting so much down and so much a month, and that he won't miss the small payments at all.

Next week, if Dad falls for the argument, the old homestead may look as modern as Fifth Avenue. The touch of the interior decorator will be seen everywhere. No longer will the wedding bric-a-brac that the children made fun of perch upon the bamboo cabinet. The carpet with the squirming design will be gone. The pink silk sofa pillow will be among the missing.

Instead there will be good taste of the most approved 1931 standard. The furniture will perhaps be of the Biedermeir period, which Mother, who knows her magazine, will explain as a German interpretation of the French-Empire and Directoire periods, a style whose simplicity suits well the American home. The wall paper will be of a pattern appropriate to this period of furniture. Hangings will be correct. Every detail will harmonize. And the whole thing will have been obtained by simply 'phoning Simkins for "that room on page 87 of the Housewife's Friend for June."

Germans Plan Ways to Meet Heavy Deficit

Taxes Already High, Cut in Expenses Only Expedient, Berlin Believes

The following account of financial conditions in Berlin shows that budgetary difficulties for the coming year are having a depressing effect upon the market, cutting of expenses being considered the Government's only recourse. The main need felt in the capital at present is foreign capital. The article forms part of the Financial Capitals feature, which The Christian Science Monitor *is printing every Wednesday.*

By DR. FELIX PINNER

Financial Editor of the Berliner Tageblatt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The slight wave of optimism which recently swept Germany has receded again. The improvement of the stock index, which climbed from 79.7 points, at the end of last year, to 86.4 points on April 24, 1931, has disappeared again. The stock index now stands at 79 points. No sharp decline of quotations was experienced, however. Quotations receded quite gradually while business was comparatively dull.

Undoubtedly the Berlin stock exchange was drawn back into this receding movement by foreign markets, especially by New York. Apart from the reaction of foreign sales on the Berlin Bourse, the sudden realization that bourse and economic conditions in the United States are yet far from appearing consolidated, destroyed the beginnings of an improvement of sentiment in Germany.

German business circles are fully aware that without the aid of foreign capital neither a revival of German business conditions can be financed, nor can any kind of extensive plan for providing work be realized in the near future. The commission recently appointed by the Government for the investigation of unemployment, proposed, like the similar British commission, the commencement of an extensive electrification of the German railways and an improvement of German roads as a suitable means for reviving business. Whether such investments will prove economically helpful in the near future is a question needing further investigation. But any schemes of this kind can only be carried out, if foreign loans are obtainable, and, for the time being, there are no indications of such a possibility.

Effect of Customs Accord

In so far as the investment of French capital in Germany is concerned, its possibilities have certainly not been improved by the Austro-German customs accord. The supporters of this plan, which has met with so much opposition in other countries, console themselves, however, with the view that it did not make matters any worse. The few credit transactions on Germany's

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'Universe Expands,' Einstein Declares

BERLIN, June 10 (AP)—Dr. Albert Einstein, in a treatise submitted today to the Prussian Academy of Sciences, offers further proof of the theory of an expanding universe which holds that cosmic masses are constantly moving outward.

The theory received confirmation by Dr. Edwin Hubbell's observations of the spiral nebulæ and star clusters from Mt. Wilson Observatory at Pasadena.

Dr. Einstein's treatise works it out further and adds to his earlier writings on the uniform field theory in which electrical and gravitational phenomena are considered together from uniform viewpoints.

The new treatise occupies itself especially with the so-called Riemann spaces and teleparallelism—the non-Euclidean conception that space is not limited to three dimensions and that the Euclidean postulate that parallel lines never meet is erroneous.

In Dr. Einstein's conception, space is "the only theory representing reality." In his view space is truly non-Euclidean and Riemann is right.

"The treatise deals also with compatible field equations as applied to the Riemann spaces. On a rigidly mathematical basis which requires the most concentrated abstract thought, Dr. Einstein draws certain conclusions regarding the structure and movement of the cosmos consonant with Dr. Hubbell's observations, which indicate that cosmic masses are moving away from our solar system at a rate of hundreds of miles per second.

FRANCE FIRM AGAINST NEW YOUNG PLAN

Briand Finds No Occasion to Revise Conditions Imposed on Reich

HOUGHTON FAVORS AMERICAN ACTION

Former Ambassador to Berlin Says Germany's Restoration Essential to World

Evidence accumulates of the outstanding importance attached by the world's statesmen to the visit of the German Chancellor and Foreign Minister to England.

France, aroused by reports that Germany is to seek financial relief through a moratorium on part of the reparations, declares through its Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, that there is no occasion for any revision of the Young plan.

Alanson B. Houghton, former American Ambassador to Berlin, calls for participation of the Washington Government in any move to help the Reich, stating that world prosperity cannot be restored without the rehabilitation of Germany.

The Women's Coöperative Guild in Britain favors a reduction in interest on war loans, and the Brotherhood movement advocates a world conference on reparations and economies.

In Germany itself Fascists and Communists are vigorously protesting the recent emergency taxes and reductions in workers' insurance benefits.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, June 10—Declaration by Aristide Briand that there is no occasion for revision of the Young plan and reports that Germany will seek relief from its reparations burden through the permitted moratorium, have led Frenchmen to estimate the consequences of such a step.

The French Foreign Minister made his outspoken statement in the Chamber of Deputies last night.

It is generally agreed that if Germany ceases to pay conditional annuities, France will demand a moratorium on debt payments to the United States. Thus France, according to most observers, has nothing to fear from a reparations moratorium. Everyone, however, is not convinced that this will be the case.

A writer in Le Journal maintains such arrangement would be detrimental to French interests, since France by its agreements with the American and British Governments can adjourn payment on only half what it owes to those countries, while the Young plan permits the Germans to demand a total suspension of payments during two years.

It is also pointed out by this same writer that since France, in order to mobilize part of its reparations credits, has been obliged to maintain a deposit of 3,000,000,000 francs (about $120,000,000) with the Bank for International Settlements, it would have to continue to maintain this deposit after German payments were suspended.

M. Briand's statement concerning the Young plan was in reply to statements that France was going to be asked to bear the principal burden of any revision of war debts. He said: "The Young plan is still fresh and cannot be touched without our consent. There is no question therefore of a new conference and new revision."

The Foreign Minister's remarks came in course of a debate precipitated by a whole series of interpellations presented by his adversaries. M. Briand's conduct of foreign affairs was assailed on various grounds, and although the Prime Minister, Pierre Laval, by intervening on behalf of the Government, caused a withdrawal or postponement of all these interpellations, it was clear that the Government might have been seriously embarrassed but for the fact that few deputies desired to precipitate a ministerial crisis, only four days previous to the date when the Cabinet must offer to resign upon the inauguration of a new President of the Republic.

Whether M. Briand will be included in the new Government, and, if so, how long he can continue at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is an outstanding question in political circles. It is assumed that President-elect Doumer, upon taking office, will request M. Laval to continue as Prime Minister. M. Laval will probably ask M. Briand to retain the Foreign Affairs portfolio, but this appears not so certain as was the case several weeks ago.

American Participation In Relief for Germany Called For by Houghton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 10—Denunciation of the charge that the United States, through its collection of the debts owing to it by Europe, was responsible for the world economic depression, and a plan for American aid to Germany, if, and when other nations agree to a remission or suspension of reparation payments, were the features of an address by Alanson B. Houghton, former American Ambassador to Germany and later to the Court of St. James's, before a commencement audience at the Carnegie Institute of Technology here yesterday.

Mr. Houghton declared that Germany was in an economic and financial position from which it could not emerge without help

"That is a very serious problem," he said. "You need no assurance from me that we cannot expect a prosperous

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TARIFF WALLS DECLARED VITAL TO NEW ENGLAND

West Virginia Senator Is Contributor to Boston Chamber Organ

Declaring that there never was a time when the preservation of the American market to the products of American industry was so vital, Henry D. Hatfield, senior Senator from West Virginia, tells members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, through the June issue of Boston Business, the official organ of the Chamber, just issued, that tariff protection is essential to New England.

Mr. Hatfield was war-time Governor of West Virginia, and has recently devoted considerable study to the New England industrial situation as a member of the Senate Committee on Manufactures and as a representative of the South, where many northern enterprises have of late been attracted.

"The American market at the moment is operating on curtailed schedules with resulting unemployment," he states. "But open the American markets to the invasion of European goods and we multiply our troubles ten-fold. Tariff protection does not alone spell prosperity but so far as New England is concerned, it is the bulwark and mainstay of her industries.

"In these days when political sharpshooters and soothsayers are trying to make the tariff the goat for the depression, New England, of all places in the country, has ample cause to sing its praises and boldly to withstand the assaults upon it.

"New England may truly be said to have been the cradle of the American protective tariff. Today, our tariff protection overspreads the entire country and overflows the lines of political parties, but in the early years the tariff was first and foremost a New England doctrine.

"Under the protective tariff New England enjoyed a century of industrial progress, set a record of industrial success, reaped the harvest of industrial profits, of which present-day competitive conditions cannot wholly rob her. New England has not escaped from the clutches of the vicious circle of overproduction and diminished buying, with the resulting glut of unsold goods, which closes factories and forces down prices to below cost levels. But this, so far as New England is concerned, is not because of the tariff but in spite of it.

"Whatever may be said of the present tariff law in other parts of the country, however great the outcry against it abroad from European competitors who covet the rich American market for their wares, New England certainly has no ground for complaint against the tariff. Everything under the sun which New England produces is subject to tariff protection, in most cases adequate tariff protection, and conversely without this protection virtually every factory in New England would be obliged to close its doors."

Near East Issues Institute Topic

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 10 (AP)—Brown University announced today that during the next academic year it will establish an institute on Near Eastern affairs, to be devoted to the study and discussion of the problems presented by the awakened Near East.

The new institute has been made possible through a gift to Brown from Chester D. Pugsley of Peekskill, N. Y., banker and philanthropist. Mr. Pugsley, who is a Harvard alumnus, has established institutes in a number of colleges for the study of foreign and domestic problems.

The Brown Institute, according to a statement issued today by the university authorities, will be attended by a large and representative gathering, which "will include not only distinguished foreigners, but Americans of international reputation who are noted for their preëminence in the field of economics, politics and religion."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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'BELL-HOP' JOBS EAGERLY SOUGHT

With all the jobs available on shipboard, the one most eagerly sought, particularly during the summer months, on vessels of the United States Lines' fleet, is that of "bell-hop," according to William A. McIsaac, manager of the Boston office. From all corners of the world, applications are received by this company for this position, he said.

Years ago, students held these jobs during the summer, but today, like in any other line of endeavor, experience, coupled with necessary qualifications, counts most, explained Mr. McIsaac. On the Leviathan, queen of the American Merchant Marine, 16 "bell-hops" are employed who have enjoyed wide and varied experience in hotels throughout this country and Europe. They know what service means and manage to give it while they "hop" regularly across the Atlantic.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Propeller Club of the United States, Port of Boston Group: Final meeting of season; Lieutenant-Commander Donald B. MacMillan, speaker; Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 6:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dance, Gilchrist Company, Swiss Room, 8.

Newton Civic Arts Association: "Pops" program, Newton Center playground, 8.

Norfolk County Council: Dinner dance, Longwood Towers, 6.

Theaters

Wilbur—"High Hat," 8:30.

Fine Arts—"By Rocket to the Moon" (film), 1 to 11 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated talk, "Japan for Beauty"; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 9:30.

Exhibition of Milton Gardens, all day; benefit Elisabeth Peabody House; tickets for yesterday's exhibition good for tomorrow; tickets and information, Milton Town Hall.

Hotel Statler: Luncheon, Aleppo Temple, ballroom. Luncheon, Lions Club, Parlor A.

Quota Club: Luncheon, Miss Katherine Baker, speaker; Engineering Club, Commonwealth Avenue, 12:30.

Boston Real State Exchange: Annual outing, Belmont Spring Country Club, all day.

Annual children's automobile all-day outing to Nantasket Beach, auspices Boston Automobile Dealers' Association.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays from 10 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions; bookplates by Sydney Lawton Smith, recent gift of Mr. J. M. Andreini; chiaroscuro prints; early Italian engraving; designs for ornament, sixteenth to eighteenth centuries; modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding, through September; loan exhibit of water colors by Winslow Homer; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; British mezzotint portraits.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Brodway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin; French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert V. Vose Galleries, 579 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings of the eighteenth century by English and continental masters.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings in color by D. P. Tyson.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Water colors by John Whorf, paintings in temposa by Knut Suendsen, etchings by Anne Goldthwaite.

Scherver Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

VERMONT MASONS ELECT

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 10 (AP)—Aaron H. Grout of Burlington yesterday was elected Grand High Priest of Vermont Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Masons. Other officers are: George F. Leland, Springfield, Deputy Grand High Priest; Richard T. Bunker, Poultney, Grand King; Edward W. Curtis, Rutland, Grand Scribe; D. A. Elliot, Island Pond, Grand Treasurer; A. S. Harriman, Burlington, Grand Secretary, and Max G. Ayers, Waterbury, Grand Captain of Host.

CHEMISTRY'S AID TO INDUSTRIES TOLD BY ENGINEER

American Institute Opens Three-Day Convention at Swampscott

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 10—Chemical engineering offers New England industry a touchstone whereby to translate its manufacturing activities into forms that will survive and prosper, according to Gustavus J. Esselen, consulting engineer of Boston.

At the opening session of the summer meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers at the new Ocean House here today, Mr. Esselen summarized applications of chemical engineering in New England which have already put new vigor into the oldest industries of the section.

Registration approached 300 as chemical engineers arrived from many sections of the United States for the three-day meeting.

"When the gradual working of economic forces decreed that New England was to share with other parts of the country the basic industries which she has developed," Mr. Esselen said in his address, "the migration which followed far from weakening the economic structure of this district actually strengthened it.

"While it is true that the removal of large textile units from New England seemed at first to be a calamity, it has ultimately proved to be advantageous in that a much more healthy diversity of industry has sprung up. In fact, in those centers, which always have a sufficient number of textile or shoe manufacturing plants, the local chamber of commerce or industrial bureau is pointing this fact out to prospective newcomers and suggesting that they locate elsewhere.

"Furthermore, the New England Council is authority for the statement that 'for every plant which New England has lost during the last four years, it has gained two new ones. For every worker who lost his job as a result of an industry's disappearance, one and one-half have been added to the new industrial pay roll of New England. These statements apply only to new industries and not to any gain or losses due to expansion or contraction of concerns already operating."

How large a part chemical engineering has quietly been performing in the development of new industries in this section was outlined by Mr. Esselen. He called attention to development of quick freezing in the fishing industry; to the development of building stones from waste products and the perfection in northern New England of an unusually pure wood pulp with unique properties. The leather tanning industry, he said, due to chemical processes in manufacture, is increasing in New England more rapidly than in the rest of the country.

In addition to these and similar changes within old industries, Mr. Esselen told of the development of new industries here. He cited an example of the shifting of a cotton mill from Lowell, Mass., to the South which left 7100 workers without a job. However, he added, within two years, a new industry had taken its place employing the same number of workers as had formerly been employed by the cotton mill, and at slightly higher aggregate wages.

"As one example of how New England manufacturing has adjusted itself to the new trend," he continued, "there may be cited the fact that a large proportion of the radio tubes made in this country are manufactured in New England.

"With its diversified industries, its skilled labor and its excellent transportation and bank facilities, there is every reason why New England should continue to bear its proportionate part in the industrial development of the country and to reap its proportionate share of the rewards from the resulting prosperity."

Richard G. Knowland, general manager of the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company, described contributions of chemical engineering to the textile industry. Other papers presented at the morning session were by faculty members of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, including Thomas Drew, James J. Hogan, William H. McAdams and William Ryan.

Tonight at the Pops

REQUEST NIGHT

"Pomp and Circumstance".....Elgar
"William Tell," Overture.....Rossini
"Liebestraum".....Liszt-Herbert
"Fourth Symphony," Finale.Tchaikovsky
"Peer Gynt," Suite.....Grieg
Largo.....Handel
"Bolero".....Ravel
"Two Hearts in ¾ Time".....Stols
"Country Garden".....Grainger
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltz.....Strauss

ENCORES:

"Jalousie," Tango.....Gade
"Humoresque".....Dvořák
Fifth Hungarian Dance.....Brahms
Barcarolle.....Offenbach
"The Flight of the Bumble Bee".....Rimsky-Korsakoff

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Probably some light rain tonight and Thursday morning; fair weather Thursday afternoon; not much change in temperature; fresh northeast and north winds, becoming northwest Thursday and diminishing.

All New England States: Probably rain tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Strong northeast winds and overcast weather with rain tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. June10	Max. June9		8 a.m. June10	Max. June9
Atlantic City	56	72	Nantucket	52	64
Boston	52	61	New Orleans	74	86
Buffalo	60	68	New York	56	62
Calgary	50		Norfolk, Va.	62	70
Charleston	70	80	North Platte	60	88
Chicago	64	72	Philadelphia	60	68
Cincinnati	60	72	Phoenix, Ariz.	70	90
Denver	56	76	Pittsburgh	58	66
Eastport, Me.	46	52	Portland, Me.	52	54
Hatteras	70	74	Raleigh	62	74
Helena, Mont.	54	72	St. Louis	62	82
Huron, S. D.	68	94	St. Paul	66	76
Jacksonville	74	78	Salt Lake City	58	84
Kansas City	70	82	Santa Fe, N.M.	48	70
Key West	80	86	Seattle	54	62
Los Angeles	66	74	Tampa	72	88
Memphis	70	86	Washington	60	66
Miami, Fla.	80	90	Wichita, Kan.	70	88
Montreal	60	64	Williston, N.D.	56	70

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 8:10 p. m., Thursday 8:34 a. m.
Height of tides 8.7 feet, 8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:50 p. m.

ITALIAN ART LEADERS APPROVE 15-YEAR PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 1)

into the heart of the city: Via del Babuino, Via Ripetta and the Corso Umberto.

This trident formation will be respected by the new scheme, but since the traffic from north to south is constricted by the river on the one side and the steep Pincian Hill on the other, it has been decided to build two new wide arteries, on either side of the Piazza del Popolo, to relieve the traffic congestion of the Via del Babuino and Via Ripetta.

The first artery, starting near Piazza del Popolo, flanks the Pincian gardens to the west at a middle level up to a point near the Villa Medici (the French Academy).

The second artery, which will relieve the Via Ripetta, starting from the Tiber Embankment Arnaldo da Brescia, passes by the Augusteo, the Borghese Palace, the Pantheon ending at the Via Arenula.

A third road, meant to relieve the Corso Umberto, will start near the Piazza San Carlo, and pass by San Silvestro, Piazza San Claudio, Piazza Santi Apostoli to end at Piazza Venezia. This piazza will be the starting point of two new arteries, namely, the Road to the Sea and the Road to the Hills.

Zones to Be Unchanged

The zones inclosed between these main arteries will remain largely unchanged. Several picturesque old quarters of the city will thus be isolated, notably the quarter built in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries comprising the Piazza di Spagna, Via del Babuino, Via Condotti, Via Sistina and Via Gregoriana; that of the Renaissance, inclosed within the loop of the Tiber and the Campitelli quarter, built in the thirteenth century, smaller but equally interesting.

Another zone which will remain unaltered is that of Trastevere; the pressure of traffic here will, moreover, be removed by the building of a new bridge, near the Bocca della Verita, to replace the indecorous iron bridge near Castel Saint Angelo.

Many other roads are to be improved. The Viale Aventino will be widened and a ring formed round the old city by the roads circling the walls. The level of the Via Annibaldi will be lowered so that the Coliseum may be wholly visible from the Via Nazionale.

The Piazza Venezia is to be bordered with porticoes and fountains. The Portico of Vitt. in the Piazza Colonna, will be reconstructed, while the Piazza Barberini will be enlarged and surrounded with handsome palaces.

An avenue, 100 meters wide, will unite the new Termini station with the Piazza dei Termini, and along its course three new squares will be built flanked by modern palaces.

Expansion Toward South

The expansion of Rome will be largely in the southern zone of the city, it is anticipated. Two new monumental entrances will be built to the Janiculum and to Monte Mario. The new popular quarters will lie between the Via Salaria and the Via Ostiense.

Beyond the suburbs, the Consular roads, especially those to the south, continue toward the Hills and to the sea. The new scheme provides for new and quicker means of communications between the city and the small towns near it. The Castelli Romani will be linked together by motor roads, and will also be connected by such roads with Rome, Tivoli and the sea. A new coast road will connect Nettuno and Anzio with Ardea, Castel Fusano, Ostia, Fregene, as far as Civitavecchia. The new port of Ostia will be connected with the industrial quarter of San Paolo.

Considerable changes are to be made in the railway system. The space at present occupied by the Termini station will be supplanted by a boulevard. Two new passenger stations are to be built, one near the Via Flaminia on the north, and the other near the Via Casilina, on the south side of the city. The two stations will be connected by a wide tunnel running underneath the city, and there will also be a transit station near the present Termini station.

New Parks and Gardens

The problem of parks and public gardens has not been overlooked. A large one will cover the whole archæological zone lying between the Via Ardeatina and the Via Appia Nuova (including the catacombs and the tombs of the Via Latina) and extending to the foot of the Capitoline Hill. Other parks and gardens will be laid down round the old walls, and will be linked up with the old ones in such a way as to form a ring round the city.

Finally, the new scheme includes the demolition of many inartistic buildings erected in recent years, such as the houses near Castel S. Angelo. Many monuments in streets or squares which are a hindrance to traffic will be removed to the new public parks and gardens. Many new public edifices will be built, including a new Bourse, a new public library, the Fine Arts Institute and the School of Architecture, theaters and concert halls.

The period tentatively put forward for the realization of this scheme is 15 years. Work is to begin at once with one of the two arteries running from north to south, the embellishment of Piazza Venezia and the building of the four subway lines. When completed the plan, which contemplates a city of 2,000,000 inhabitants, will reduce the density of population to 250 persons to every three acres.

Radcliffe to Send Out 240 Graduates

Two hundred and forty degrees will be awarded to Radcliffe students by Dr. Ada L. Comstock, president of the college, at the commencement exercises in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on Wednesday, June 17, at 11:30 a. m. Newton D. Baker of Cleveland will deliver the address.

Commencement festivities will begin with Alumnæ Day, June 13, when two performances of the alumnæ show, a revival of "The Amazons" by Pinero, will be presented in the Agassiz Theater. This will be followed by a reception to all returning alumnæ and former students by Dr. Comstock, assisted by Miss Emilie H. Everett of Boston.

The baccalaureate exercises, at which the Rev. Donald B. Aldrich of New York City will deliver the address, will be held on Sunday, June 14. Other events of the week will include class festivities, commencement rehearsal and reception at the Dormitory Quadrangle on Monday; the Senior Spread at the Hotel Commander on Tuesday evening; and the annual business meeting of the Alumnæ Association followed by the Alumnæ dinner at the Hotel Statler on Wednesday evening, when Prof. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard College Observatory, will give the principal address.

BOSTON TRADE BOARD MAKES STAFF SHIFT

William C. A. Willman, secretary of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for the last five years, has been made manager of the membership bureau of the chamber, succeeding Theodore H. Burleigh, who resigned recently. Robert A. Johnston has been made secretary of the retail trade board. He is a graduate of the University of Kansas and of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

B. Franklin Stacey has been selected for assistant in the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the chamber, succeeding Karl F. Lipsohn, who resigned to enter business for himself. Mr. Stacey is a graduate of Dartmouth College and the Amos Tuck School of Business and Finance.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each workday at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

Ohio Disturbance Laid to Meteor

TOLEDO, O., June 10 (AP)—A large section of northwestern Ohio and a part of eastern Indiana was shaken early today by a mysterious shock generally believed to have been caused by the crash into the earth of an unusually large meteor.

The center of the shock was found near Malinta, O., 45 miles southwest of here. At the edge of a road just outside Malinta a large hole had been torn in the ground, and for 300 feet around telephone poles were broken, and trees knocked over. A field of oats was crushed to the ground.

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CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 10 (AP)—When a meteorite falls to earth, contrary to recent stories and widespread belief, there is little danger of fire. Often the fragments of the ball of fire that may have startled the residents of several states are not even hot when they strike the ground.

All meteorites which have been examined by experts—more than 500 actually have been seen to fall—have proved to be either of stone, or of iron, or of stone and iron mixed, and anyhow incombustible.

The heat produced during flight is due wholly to the slowing down of the speed; when the resistance of the air has brought the speed down to that of an ordinarily falling body, the production of the melting temperatures has ceased, and the object falls on, dark and cooling.

GAS SERVICE CHARGE PROTESTED

The Public Utilities Commission exceeded its powers and violated the statutes in authorizing the Boston Consolidated Gas Company in August, 1929, to make a 60-cent service charge in addition to its regular rate to consumers for gas, according to public officials protesting against the charge at the utilities commission hearing yesterday.

The commission's ability to reverse its own findings was questioned by Robert H. Holt, counsel for the gas company, who held that such action must be taken by a court. Corporation Counsel Silverman and John J. Murphy, Mayor of Somerville, were among those asking that the service charge be discontinued.

AIR SERVICE SUSPENDED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—The air mail and passenger service run by a French company between Port-of-Spain and Ciudad Bolivar has been temporarily suspended, it is announced here, pending the reorganization of the company.

REDISTRICTING MEASURE SIGNED; LAW IN 90 DAYS

Governor Ely's Proposal for Rail Investigation This Recess Loses

The redistricting bill, reducing Massachusetts' congressional districts from 16 to 15, was signed by Gov. Joseph B. Ely today, following the refusal of the Legislature to concur with the Governor's proposed changes. The bill now becomes law in 90 days.

On recommendation of the Governor that a special recess commission be appointed to study the problem of outside control of Massachusetts railroads, the House yesterday voted reference to the Committee on Rules, but the Senate refused to concur and the recommendation was lost.

Following the action of the Legislature, the Governor intimated that he would call a conference of New England governors to discuss the general situation as it relates to New England lines.

Both branches of the Legislature adopted the Governor's proposal for a $250,000 bond issue to finance the building of a pier at Buzzard's Bay, Cape Cod, for passenger and freight service. An appropriation of $35,000 for a study of unemployment was authorized in a resolve which both branches adopted.

The Governor's supplementary budget, increasing the state tax from $7,000,000 to $7,500,000 and calling for appropriations of $1,483,581.32 was also passed in both the House and Senate.

In place of a bill authorizing construction of a state armory at Westfield, a resolve was passed by both branches providing for the purchase of land for such an armory at a cost of $9000.

Reference to the next annual session was voted by the Senate on the measure providing for protection of shore property in the Hough's Neck section of Quincy.

In an effort to hasten prorogation of the Legislature, Governor Ely signed more than two dozen bills, yesterday. Among them were measures providing for the drawing of plans in connection with the proposed $800,000 bridge between Point of Pines, Revere, and Lynn over the Saugus River; extension of the Lowell Finance Board for five years, revision of laws relating to transportation of paying passengers by privately owned motor vehicles, construction of a strandway along the East Boston water front, investigation of the advisability of providing parks and reservations along the Connecticut River and the improvement of the river for navigation purposes.

Of particular importance was the bill signed by the Governor providing for a $1 head tax on all male voters, the form of taxation adopted by the Legislature to finance old age assistance, effective July 1.

Boundary Dispute Rakes Up History

A historical background woven about Daniel Webster, Ethan Allen, and Ira Allen, Vermont's "ambassador" to New Hampshire, provided the basis for arguments yesterday by Warren R. Austin (R.), Senator from Vermont, counsel for that State in the boundary dispute with New Hampshire before Judge Edmund F. Trabue of Louisville, Ky., in federal court here.

For the second day records of Vermont's turbulent beginnings were read by Mr. Austin from his brief which endeavors to prove that through Vermont's 167 years as a separate State the boundary line separating it from the Granite State has been the "thread of the stream" and not the western bank of the Connecticut River as New Hampshire claims.

Mr. Austin quoted the New Hampshire courts as ruling that a "river in the stream" was the boundary in a dispute between the New Hampshire towns of Bath and Haverhill and the Vermont townships of Ryegate and Newbury. It was in this case that Daniel Webster was counsel.

Happiness in Work Advised to Graduates

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, June 9—Urging the members of the graduating class at Swarthmore College to seek their happiness in their vocations, rather than in amusements, Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin, director of Pendle Hill School at Wallingford, delivered the baccalaureate address in the Friends Meeting House on the college campus Sunday.

"Too many people," Dr. Hodgkin said, "seek their satisfaction outside of their work in what we call recreation. It is a legitimate search, but it is no substitute for the satisfaction to be discovered in our work."

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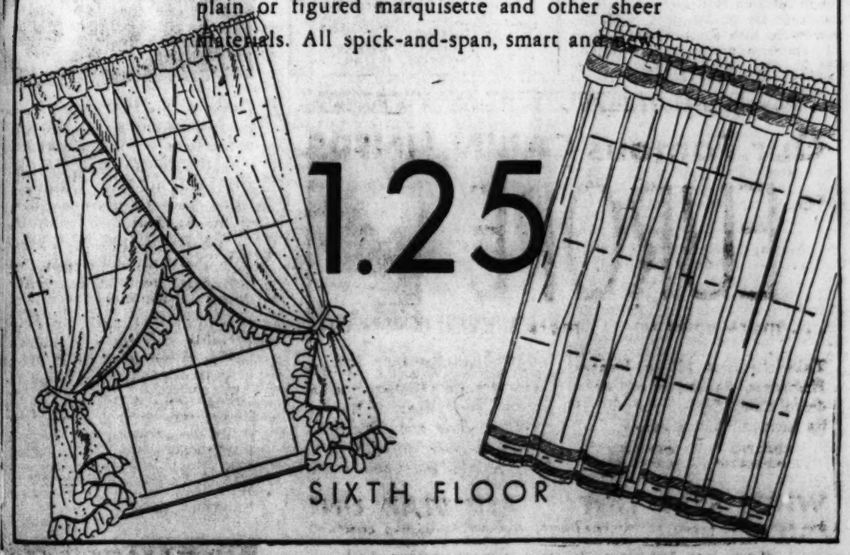

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SIXTH FLOOR

STRIKES REACH LOW FIGURE IN DEPRESSED ERA

Federal Figures Record Fewer in Any Year, but One, in Past 15

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, June 10—How well Labor and Capital kept the peace through the depression of 1930, figures given out at the Labor Department show. The figures are taken to reveal the success which attended President Hoover's conferences instituted in December, 1929, when he prepared the nation for the depression then developing by urging a conciliatory policy between industrial leaders and trade unionists.

With the exception of 1928, when 263 strikes were reported, 1930 showed fewer strikes than in any previous year in the 15 covered by the Monthly Labor Review. The number of strikes in 1930 was 653, as against 903 for 1929.

However, while these figures were being published by the department, what is probably one of the most serious labor disputes occurring since the present industrial depression began, was going on in the Pennsylvania bituminous fields, where between 9000 and 10,000 miners were on strike. In addition, 6000 miners have been out in the coal area of northern West Virginia, though 3000 have now gone back to work. Violence in Pennsylvania and West Virginia has again turned national attention on the conditions within the disorganized and basic bituminous industry. The United States conciliation service is said to be watching the situation in Pennsylvania, which has reached proportions to cause some concern. It is hoped that controversies may eventually be mediated under the Government's auspices.

The present soft coal trouble is a continuation of deep-rooted conditions in the past. Competition, it is declared, has reduced operator's returns to losses and forced down pay. The hold of the United Mine Workers of America has been broken in the southern coal fields and the bituminous fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio and parts of Indiana. The union still holds Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Montana, Wyoming and the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania.

The strike in Pennsylvania covers mines of a dozen different companies. It is in territory which was formerly unionised under the U. M. W. of A., but which, in the absence of this conservative labor element, has been invaded by the radical or Communist national miners' union. This group is also active in northern West Virginia. The grievances are chiefly wage disputes and opposition to company check-weight men, who are accused by miners of defrauding them by making incorrect tallies of coal cars.

The situation in Pennsylvania has been intensified by economic distress and by last year's drought, which ruined the miners' gardens. The day wage rate in Pennsylvania ranges from $3.50 to about $5, as contrasted with about $7.50 at the height of the union period. The worst rioting in nine years is reported from the Canonsburg (Pa.) coal area.

In northern West Virginia, the U. M. W. of A. have been putting on a quiet organizing campaign and a feature of the situation there is that about 3000 miners have gone back to work where operators have signed up with the union. Other miners on strike have made union recognition one of their goals. Wages in this area range around $3.50 a day.

In general, it is explained, the coal industry in these areas is in an exceedingly bad condition, and operators and miners are in many cases desperate. President Hoover has attributed disorganized coal conditions to overcompetition.

FRANCE FIRM AGAINST NEW YOUNG PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

Europe or a prosperous United States if Germany is in economic and financial distress and nearing the point of collapse. Germany plays too important a part in the Western world to enable it to function normally without its active participation. If Germany is gradually being driven into an impossible position, the fact has tremendous significance. It is well worth our examination."

Germany's Position Reviewed

Mr. Houghton reviewed briefly Germany's position at the end of the war and as briefly described its troubles during the period of inflation that followed. He stressed that what it had to pay by way of reparations had to be paid outside of Germany, which meant that it "must pay either in goods or in gold."

"Germany found it impossible to sell enough goods," he continued. "Its supply of gold is sharply limited. It has kept its payments up only by borrowing, with a consequent loss of its capital. And such a process cannot be kept up indefinitely. Sooner or later it much reach an end. To impoverish the German people, to convince them that for the next 60 years they will be held to the letter of a bond whose justice they deny and that we regard them as moral outlaws, may prove an expensive experiment.

"I am speaking to you very frankly. It seems to me, in the interest of America, that the time for frankness has come. Germany, I am inclined to believe, has been pushed about as far as it can go. That this is partly its own fault, I have no doubt whatever. That, however, does not affect the net result. And this is what we must consider.

Serious Situation Shown

"If Germany no longer possesses, in itself, the power to carry on indefinitely, if the reparation payments are slowly, but surely, draining it dry, then either it must be left to go under when financially exhausted or it must receive the necessary assistance.

"I can think of no good to the world which would come from Germany's complete breakdown. I do not like to think of the possible effect on Western civilization of central Europe in social chaos.

"But of this I do feel sure, such events would not aid us or the other nations toward economic recovery. They might even postpone that recovery for a generation. And we must not forget that the extension of the relief may give the necessary lift to take the economic machinery of the world off the dead center on which apparently it now rests.

"If Germany is to be afforded relief by the remission or suspension of its reparation payments for two years or five years, or until its economic and financial situation is sufficiently improved to enable it to again take up the burden of those payments without probable collapse, that relief must be afforded by all the nations concerned, and not by America alone.

"We should be prepared, it seems to me, if the other nations are ready, to make our contribution. I am not sure we are so prepared. I am sure only that we ought to be."

Mr. Houghton declared that with the Allies' debts to the United States transferred to Germany these debts have nothing to do with the economic situation among the Allied peoples.

"They pay us nothing," Mr. Houghton said. "They act merely as transfer agents and pay us out of the reparation payments they have forced Germany to pay them. The burden of our war debts rests directly on the German people."

World Economic Parley And Lower Debt Interest Urged by British Groups

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, June 10—The undertaking upon which the Australian Government is embarked for reducing war debt interest by voluntary action has British repercussions in resolutions passed at Cheltenham and Folkestone, demanding a movement in a similar direction here.

At Cheltenham, 1300 delegates from all parts of England and Wales, assembled for the annual conference of the Women's Conservative Guild, agreed unanimously last night to a motion calling upon the British Government to reduce war debt interest.

The proposer of this resolution suggested that war bondholders might be asked to forgo interest and so help to ease the present overwhelming burden upon the taxpayers.

At Folkestone, the annual conference of the Brotherhood Movement, an international nonconformist association with 100,000 British members, decided also unanimously last night to ask the Government "to convene through the League of Nations a world economic conference to consider problems of unemployment in relation to post-war monetary policies, payments on war debts and reparations, and the economic interdependence of nations."

Business circles in London meanwhile warmly commend Australian opposition leaders for having thrown their own political advantage to the winds in order to coöperate in the state premiers' conference appeal to Australia to accept a lower rate of interest upon the £540,000,000 internal debt.

Much importance is attached here to the fact that this scheme as now promulgated is no longer marred by the inclusion of a penalty upon those who refuse to convert their holdings into lower interest stock.

Information here shows the scheme may succeed, since large holders, representing in the aggregate a very substantial percentage of the entire debt, have already indicated their willingness to serve the cause of economy by accepting the new conversion terms.

What
Mrs. Eddy
said to
Arthur Brisbane

"It is quite certain that nobody could see this beautiful and venerable woman and ever again speak of her except in terms of affectionate reverence and sympathy."

"Mrs. Eddy's mind on all points brought out was perfectly clear and her answers were instantaneous." *Arthur Brisbane.*

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Fascists and Communists Attack Reich Tax Decree

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN, June 10—The general attack on the emergency decree, increasing taxation and lowering workers' insurance benefits, is increasing in force and reaches a climax in protests by leading Fascists and Communists.

The Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, and Dr. Julius Curtius, Foreign Minister, were fully anticipating the storm and they are unlikely to attempt any countermove until they have made a journey to East Prussia to report to President von Hindenburg in his country estate on the Chequers conversations. Meanwhile there is intense speculation as to what is to be the next move.

Both Fascists and Communists are organizing mass meetings against the Government's policy. Captain Goering, a lieutenant of the Hitler party, addressed a large meeting in Munich and described the decree as an instrument designed to enable Germany to pay its war indemnity, not as one to help the nation.

The Red Flag, Communist organ here, labels it "a starvation decree," and maintains that the reform of the people against Dr. Bruening exceeds expectations.

In the moderate and bourgeois parties some want the Reichstag to be summoned, others want to alter the [illegible] or informal negotiations with the Government. But papers point out that [illegible] once starts [illegible] will be left of [illegible]

The Social Democrats are placed in a [illegible] position. Should they [illegible] by opposing [illegible] assistance they [illegible] by the workers, to remain loyal to Dr. Bruening to enable him to exhaust every possibility of diminishing the reparation burden.

While the Government may thus reckon on the probability of Socialist support, it is no certainty. The greatest division of counsel is in the German People's Party, some members favoring a dictatorial régime, but balanced by the moderate wing, which is reluctant to cause difficulties for the Government at present.

Middlesex Women Present Pictures of Bygone Days

DEPICTING EVENTS IN NEW ENGLAND HISTORY

Upper Left—Active in Home Makers' Section, Left to Right: Miss Ruth Feeney, Home Demonstrating Agent; Mrs. James Flaws, New President; Miss Bernice Stillman, Home Demonstrating Agent; Mrs. F. D. Lambert, First President of Executive Board of Home Makers' Section; Mrs. Edna Cutter, Retiring President; Miss Regina Feeney, Home Demonstrating Agent. Upper Right—Two Little Puritans, Marjorie and Irene Norton. Lower—Making the First American Flag Made of American Bunting. Left to Right—Upper Row: Mrs. William Bakstrain, Mrs. Charles Montain, Mrs. Homer Kelley, Miss Nettie Brown. On Floor: Mrs. Herbert Raymond, Mrs. Joseph Cole.

town was the setting for the pageant, which included portrayal of 47 other important events in New England history from the landing of the Pilgrims to the coming of the Extension Service and the modern 1931 home.

The occasion was the annual meeting and nearly 1000 women from all corners of Middlesex County crowded Carey Memorial Hall to take part in the exercises.

The "Pouring of the Paul Revere Bell" was enacted by groups from Westford, where Paul Revere poured one of his famous bells in the early days of his bell-casting industry. A "husking bee," with gay costumed girls shucking corn to the tune of a catchy "husking bee melody" was re-enacted by the Tower Hill Unit, Wayland.

"The Old School" and "Returning From the Hayfield" were humorous scenes, the latter showing how women played an important part in every phase of home life.

First New England industries of candlemaking, churning, knitting and rug making, were portrayed, with scenes representing Goodyear's discovery of vulcanizing in Woburn, the development of the Baldwin apple and flower growing.

The scope of the work which is being accomplished by the Middlesex County Extension Service, including the Homemakers' Camp and Child Guidance activity, was also shown in the pageant, which ended with a scene representing the American home. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dempsey and family of Waltham were selected as a typical American family.

In the dress contest which was held following the pageant, and in which 80 4-H Club girls from every section of Middlesex County displayed dresses they had made themselves at a cost less than $5, Miss Helen Rudolph of Malden won first prize in the younger group, while Miss Mary Marley of Ashland was awarded first prize in the older girls' contest. The awards were based upon workmanship, poise, and taste, and the winners will compete later in a state contest with winners in other counties. The state winners will compete in a national contest this fall.

Miss Ruth M. Feeney, Regina Feeney and Miss Bernice Stillman, home demonstration agents of the Extension Service, which has 80 homemakers' units and 5000 members, were in charge of the day's activities. The Middlesex County Extension is said to be the largest in the United States, having within its boundaries as large a population as New Hampshire and Vermont combined.

Completion of a scholarship fund was announced by Mrs. Edna Cutter, retiring president. More than $300 was collected in as many seconds, bringing the fund up to $1000, which will be used for the education of a 4-H Club girl in some Massachusetts college.

Mrs. James B. Flaws, newly elected president, will stress child guidance during her 1931 term of office.

Palestine School For Deaf Planned

LONDON—Having established successful schools for deaf and dumb children in India, Ceylon and Burma, [illegible] Chapman, is leaving here soon to start a [illegible] school in Palestine for the training of teachers to instruct those without speech and hearing.

"I shall teach in English as the common language in my Palestine work," Miss Chapman told a Monitor representative. "Just as I did in Rangoon, where we had no fewer than 14 languages to deal with. It would be too complicated to teach lip reading in each of these."

In Burma Miss Chapman had charge not only of Burmese boys and girls, but of Indian children and Chinese children as well. As in India and Ceylon, she proved to parents that these children were fully capable of receiving education, once the means of communication was established.

EVENTS OF EARLY NEW ENGLAND DAYS PORTRAYED

Middlesex County Women Depict Making First Flag of American Bunting

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEXINGTON, Mass., June 10 — Portraying the manufacture of the first American flag in the United States, made of American bunting, which was produced in Saxonville, Mass., in 1776 and presented to the Washington Monument Association in Washington on July 4, 1848, was an outstanding event in the pageant [illegible] here yesterday by members of the Homemakers' Section of the Middlesex County Extension Service. The modern building in an historic

Auditing Grand Jury Urged by Lawyer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 10—Appointment of an "auditing" grand jury to check on police departments, magistrates' courts, criminal courts, parole, probation, district attorneys' offices and "perhaps other activities of municipal or county governments, more particularly those having to do with the administration of criminal justice," was recommended by Lloyd N. Scott, a member of the New York bar, in an article in the June issue of the Panel, official organ of the Association of Grand Jurors of New York County.

The great advantage of an "auditing" grand jury would be that, with its subpœna power, it "could not only investigate, but, as soon as it had prima facie evidence of wrongdoing, could indict on its own account," Mr. Scott said.

"Outstanding among the advantages of an 'auditing' grand jury over other investigating and checking agencies would consist of its being composed wholly, or in the main, of different individuals every time," he continued. "There would be continuity of method and procedure, but not of persons, and the names of the persons to serve would not be known in advance. Individuals would have no vested interest in the work. Thus they would be exceptionally free from possibility of being influenced by political organizations or otherwise."

ANTI-IRIGOYENISTS WIN

PARANA, Arg., June 10 (By U. P.) —Official returns from Sunday's election for legislators from three districts of the Province of Entrerios show a victory for the anti-Irigoyenist Radicals over the Irigoyen Radicals and the Concentration Popular, the combined Conservative parties favoring the Provincial Government.

DIVISION OF JOBS URGED AS STEP TO END SLUMP

Wage Reduction Prolongs Depression Periods, Labor Chief Asserts

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 10 (AP)—A splitting up of employment to decrease joblessness, coupled with a guarantee of continuing work, was named last night by William Green as an initial step for ending the business depression.

The president of the American Federation of Labor told the unemployment and economic conference of Rutgers University that with this step and a speeding of public construction, improvement in the industrial situation ought to be quite noticeable within a reasonable length of time.

"The millions of people who suffer want," Mr. Green said, "constitute industry's best market. That market is at home, at our very door."

"First of all," he said, "those who are employed should be given assurance that their services would not be dispensed with. A public work policy could be formulated and announced, through which those now employed could be guaranteed a share of all work available.

"The announcement of this policy should be supplemented by a further announcement that as rapidly as possible those who are idle would be reëmployed."

Mr. Green said the demand for wage reductions during the recent depression had not been as vociferous as in former periods, but that, nevertheless, some had recommended reduced wages as a remedy for unemployment. He warned that "every period of unemployment where wage reductions were imposed was extended."

"Unless industrial management possesses the ability, and exercises it, to deal effectively with the problem of unemployment," he said, "experiments will be made by legislatures and by our lawmaking bodies, supported by public opinion, which may not prove to be wise, sound and constructive."

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SENATORS RISE IN DEFENSE OF THEIR 'RIGHTS'

Stand Firm on Naming of Federal Judges and Prosecutors

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 10—The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement under Mr. Wickersham met to hurry through an additional nine reports which must be completed and signed before June 30. At the same time controversy, stirred up by its latest report on prosecutions, continued to rage, emanating chiefly from senators defending their patronage rights in the appointment of federal judges and prosecutors.

The present controversy over the commission's report on prosecutions goes to the heart of a vital matter in the relationship between the executive and legislative branches and deeply involves the efficiency of law enforcement. The latest report gives only half a dozen sentences to the question of Senate responsiblity out of its entire study, but it has been singled out for discussion because of its present political and practical implications.

The matter is simply the degree to which senators avail themselves of the right to block presidential appointments of federal prosecutors, under the "advice and consent" clause.

The commission stated that federal prosecutors have generally been able men, but that at times "an obstacle to effective control and efficient prosecution has been found in the power of the Senate with respect to appointments." The commission declared the Senate seeks to dictate political appointments and that this "has often had a bad effect upon the personnel and conduct of the office," and adds that to make so powerful an office as that of federal district attorney a reward for political activity, represents "a serious menace to enforcement of law."

Senatorial criticism of this phase of the commission's report was quickly raised, and as quickly answered in other parts of the capital. It is pointed out that under the existing form of "senatorial courtesy," senators will not generally confirm a presidential appointee for district attorney or federal judge in a state without the consent of the senator from that state, of whatever party.

The pending case of Gunnar H. Nordbye, appointed by President Hoover to a district court judgeship in Minnesota, illustrates the whole matter. Thomas D. Schall (R.), Senator from Minnesota, following established custom, originally selected the judge for the vacancy, but the choice was unacceptable to the President. An open controversy between the Senator and William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, ensued, the latter declaring the candidate unfit and asking for other names. Finally, Mr. Schall submitted 10 more names, every one of which was rejected by Mr. Hoover, who made the appointment of Judge Nordbye after adjournment. It remains to be seen whether the Senate will confirm this appointment, made contrary to Mr. Schall's wishes.

But the fact that senatorial selection is the established form of patronage in federal judicial and prosecuting appointees is generally admitted. It is evidenced in Mr. Mitchell's own statement on the Schall controversy. "Senator Schall," he wrote at one point, "has submitted the name of only one man for this place. . . . It has been the practice, if the initial suggestions are unsatisfactory to the Executive, for the Senators to present other names. The time has arrived for that to be done in this case."

Following its usual custom, the law commission will not engage further in the controversy which its report has stirred up. Members of the body hold that they should not put themselves in the position of explaining or defending their reports to the public. As Dean Pound wrote privately to the Columbia Broadcasting Company, after publication of the famous prohibition report:

"We are not advocating anything and discharged our whole duty when we investigated the subject fully and reported our conclusions to the President. I have no program to promote, no political ambitions, and nothing to say to the people beyond what I have said in print in the report."

Chicago Shows Brighter Side To Taxpayers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 10—Though Chicago's immediate financial outlook is very troubled, there are some more or less cheering financial aspects of local finance which are generally overlooked. Of course, they will not pay the rent for the school teacher whose salary has been cut off, but in the long run they should help.

Chicago's bonded debt has been held down. Thanks to a constitutional debt limitation, borrowings of this kind have been curbed. Some of the municipal bond experts of the banks say Chicago's funded debt is smaller than that of a number of other big cities. Others of the most conservative type simply comment that it is not excessive.

Comparatively Chicago's taxes are not high. Last year the Chicago tax rate was lower than the average for 154 comparable cities. The authority for this figure is C. E. Rightor of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research. Mr. Rightor's annual tax rate tabulations have become a standard.

Nevertheless, Chicago has on now a "taxpayers' strike," which has already held back some $10,000,000 of the tax money. Finally, financial men observe, Chicago has a tremendous power to pay.

On the face of it Chicago's bonded indebtedness seems quite low. Its total debt of this character today is $157,496,000. But to round out the picture, other local bonds are to be included.

The Chicago Board of Education has outstanding $27,351,000, according to the records of one of the leading banks. The Sanitary District of Chicago, which includes some territory outside the city limits, has issued $114,536,000 in bonds. And 15 Chicago park districts have sold $93,500,000. This makes a total of $393,000,000, exclusive of county obligations.

As regards the Chicago tax rate, Mr. Rightor last year placed it tenth in the list of cities of over 500,000 population with certain reservations. Only three cities in this class showed a lower final readjusted tax rate.

Overcoat in Florida Astonishes Edison

FORT MYERS, Fla., June 9 (AP)—Thomas A. Edison's son, Charles, who is president of Edison Industries, arrived in southern Florida today carrying an overcoat and thereby invoked inquiry from the inventor that denoted some astonishment.

Edison went to the railway station bright and early to meet his son and the latter's wife.

"You are looking fine," said Charles Edison as he rushed forward to greet his father.

"Feeling fine, too," the inventor replied.

Then Edison, the elder, spied a gray ulster on his son's arm.

"What did you bring that overcoat down here for?" he asked.

The only answer was a hearty chuckle.

DO-X TO RESUME FLIGHT

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, June 10 (By U. P.)—The German flying boat, DO-X, will leave Natal and fly to Rio de Janeiro about June 27, it was officially announced yesterday.

W. C. T. U. EXPOSES BEER BLOC PLAN TO BESOT NATION

Tax Proposal Would Mean 2½ Gallons Drunk Daily by Everyone in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—The National W. C. T. U. today issued a statement calling absurd the proposal of the "Congressional Beer Bloc" to raise $1,000,000,000 on a beer tax in the fiscal year starting July 1. According to the W. C. T. U., to raise such an amount would necessitate the drinking of 2½ gallons of beer a day by every man, woman and child in 12 states and the District of Columbia where beer might be sold.

"The Government, it says, "never received more than $400,000,000 from the entire liquor industry in any year; and that included war taxes. The biggest beer tax ever paid the Government in normal pre-war days was $87,875,672 in 1916, with the tax at $1 a barrel, the per capita consumption at 17½ gallons annually, with 200,000 saloons pouring beer into American throats at the insistence of a tremendous sales campaign; and the total sales, reported by the United States Brewers' Association for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, at 1,815,695,727 gallons.

"The annual increase in the total and per capita consumption of beer was the result of the brewery pressure on the saloons, and it would require 2,000,000 saloons, set up next year, to sell the beer planned under the beer bloc's proposal.

Again the Deluge of Beer

"To raise a billion dollar tax in the fiscal year almost upon us, at the normal rate would mean the drinking of 12½ times as much beer as ever before, or nearly 21,000,000,000 gallons of beer a year, 2,000,000,000 gallons more than all the drinkers in America drank in 10 years before the war with the consumption increasing enormously every year.

"There are 36 states whose prohibition laws definitely set an alcoholic content too low for beer. Several states definitely enumerate beer as prohibited. A majority of the dry states have strengthened their anti-liquor laws in the last decade and are the states in which largely the wet organizations have failed to effect any change in state prohibition laws. Modifying the national prohibition law would not legalize beer in those states.

"In the states without prohibition laws, beer would no doubt be legal following modification until such time as the Supreme Court did the obvious thing and declared intoxicating beer unconstitutional. There are a handful of other states where state prohibition laws might be stretched so as to permit beer as soon as Congress took action to legalize a higher alcoholic content.

Where Beer Might Be Sold

"Reports from officials of those states indicate differences of opinion, but admitting all of them the entire list of states where beer might be made and sold on congressional action without further action by legislatures is as follows: California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Montana, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin. In Maryland, without a state prohibition law, there are some dry counties. Tennessee is possibly a State where state laws would permit beer if Congress retreated, and the District of Columbia takes its laws from Congress.

"The beer bloc talks about raising that billion dollar beer tax in the fiscal year starting July 1, of this calendar year, just a few days off. Congress does not convene until December, so even if the beer program is completed immediately and beer began to pay taxes Jan. 1, next year, there would be only six months in which to raise the $1,000,000,000 federal tax among the dozen states named, with a population of 66,134,000.

"These unfortunate people would have to drink 21,000,000,000 gallons of beer in six months—2¼ gallons of beer a day for every human being from new-born babes upward. This is the beer bloc's program shown in all its absurdity."

Southern Roads Urged to Join In Revenue Appeal

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Cooperation of southern railroads with those of the East and West in a unified effort to combat falling revenues—possibly by raising freight rates—was urged yesterday by 23 traffic executives of southern carriers.

Simultaneously, another possible step to bolster railway income was unfolded when it became known that shopmen employed by the Southern Railway are casting a secret ballot on a proposal for a five-day week.

H. J. Carr, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, announced officials of that road proposed the move as necessary to reduce expenses without laying off additional workers.

Labor officials said the ballots of about 8000 shopmen throughout the Southern Railway system were returnable today to chairmen of the Employees' Organization at Knoxville, Tenn., Somerset, Ky., Salisbury, N. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

The action of the Southern traffic executives was made known by J. E. Tilford, chairman of the Southern Freight Association. He said they were unanimous in agreeing that "something must be done," but that there was disagreement over whether carriers could increase tonnage with a higher freight rate.

Mr. Tilford said R. N. Collyer, chairman of the Trunk Line Association, had laid before the traffic men the general plan of the eastern carriers, involving an increase in freight rates of approximately 15 per cent.

Mr. Collyer was quoted as saying he believed that when this general blanket increase was modified, the actual increase of freight rates would vary between 10 and 13 per cent.

This proposal and others will be laid before a meeting of eastern, western and perhaps southern railroad presidents in New York next Thursday at which the entire field of revenues will be discussed.

Mr. Tilford said he doubted that if a freight rate increase was agreed upon it could be put into effect, with the Interstate Commerce Commission's approval, before 1932.

He exhibited figures, he said, which showed the need of speedy action, placing the net railway operating income of southern roads in 1930 at $133,000,000 and at an estimated total of around $80,000,000 for 1931, the estimated the rate of return on investment at 1.43 for the first quarter of 1931, as against 4.04 for 1930.

In discussing the five-day week proposal for Southern Railway lines, Mr. Carr said the balloting had begun 10 days ago, and that the results probably would not become known for another 10 days.

He explained the vote was necessary because the agreement between the union and the railroad stipulated a six-day week, adding that, so far as he knew, the Southern was the only road to make the five-day-week proposal for its shopmen.

"MOONSHINE" IS UNDER CLOUD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINSTON, N. C., June 10—There has been a definite falling off in the manufacture of moonshine liquor in this section of eastern North Carolina, revenue agents working in this territory have announced. The federal officials report "perfect cooperation" from local officials.

SEA DISASTER ADDS TO TOLL OF SUBMARINE

Loss of British Craft in Chinese Waters Impels Move for Abolition

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 10—The sinking in Chinese waters yesterday of the British submarine H. M. S. Poseidon adds yet another peace-time tragedy to the dismal record of a type of fighting craft which several nations already believe should be totally scrapped in the interest of humanity.

The Poseidon collided with a Chinese merchant vessel, 21 miles north of Weihaiwei, and plunged heavily to the bottom. The disaster, according to the announcement of the British Admiralty today, took a toll of 20 fatalities, 26 members of the crew being rescued by three British cruisers which rushed to the scene.

News of this latest tragedy to underseas craft gives powerful impetus to the movement for abolition of the submarine which was initiated at the Washington Disarmament Conference in 1921 and unsuccessfully renewed at the London Naval Conference in 1930.

Tragedies of Peace Times

Twenty British submarines in all have been lost while maneuvering, against 54 in war. These peace-time accidents, which in most cases the commanders were helpless to avert, have cost the lives of 324 seamen. And other nations, such as the United States, Italy, France and Russia, have had to pay a costly price in similar catastrophes.

As recently as May 22, the Russian submarine No. 9 went down in the Gulf of Finland, with 35 casualties. The biggest disaster was that of two Japanese submarines, whose victims on a trial trip in 1923 numbered 85. Within memory, too, is the sinking of the United States submarine S-4 in a collision off Rhode Island in 1927.

Renewing its appeal to all nations to rule the submarine off the seas forever, the Daily Herald, journalistic spokesman of the MacDonald Government, declares the most recent disaster to be another cogent reason for total abolition.

Devoid of Human Service

"The submarine," it declares, "miracle though it is of ingenuity and skill, is of no service at all to human good—it is purely an instrument of destruction. The world would be no worse—would be far better off—if the submarine were blotted from existence. Over such things the brave men who lost their lives had no control. Others have decreed submarines shall be, therefore submarines must be manned, however dangerous the task. They died 'just doing their job.' We owe it to them to abolish the job which sent them to their death."

The Poseidon, itself the latest type British submarine, was one of a flotilla of four undersea craft which met misfortune soon after leaving England for Hong Kong last December. Two other ships of this group, the Proteus and Pandora, collided and had to be docked at Gibraltar for repairs.

Alaskan Repeal Plan Turns To Gain for Drys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—An attempt during the recent session of the Alaskan Legislature to repeal the so-called Bone Dry Law resulted in strengthening rather than weakening of the act. An amendment was passed unanimously in both houses, empowering the United States Commissioner's court to try, convict and pronounce sentence upon all found guilty of violating the law.

The wets held the law was superfluous in that the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act sufficiently cared for the liquor situation in Alaska. It was further argued that it was the federal authorities who enforced the federal and territorial laws in Alaska anyway, so "why have the expense of the two?"

The repeal measure was carried unanimously in the House, but was blocked in the Senate because those interested in prohibition and law enforcement had sufficient time to rally their forces.

Among those who protested were churches and women's organizations interested in the moral issue, and federal authorities such as marshals, judges and prosecuting attorneys, who pointed out that repeal of the law would congest the courts, the federal jails and put a double burden on marshals and deputies. Such a procedure, it was claimed by those concerned with justice, would increase the prohibition expense instead of curtailing it.

So strong was this pressure that the Legislature proceeded, not to repeal the dry law, but to strengthen it. The amendment goes to Congress as a memorial. Hitherto the Commissioner's court was only a preliminary court where, if the offender was found guilty, he was merely bound over to the grand jury and thence to the federal courts which met but once a year.

Nautilus's Torpedo Tubes Loaded With Food for Attack on Arctic

Preparations for Sir Hubert Wilkins's Long Siege Include Storing of 10 Tons of Food to Be Served by 250-Pound Chef in a Pee-Wee Kitchen

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 8—The cook's galley of the Nautilus, the submarine aboard which Sir Hubert Wilkins and the members of his expedition are now crossing the Atlantic en route to the north pole, is no larger than the kitchen of the average city apartment. In addition, hammocks and bunks for the chef and five other members of the crew must have place in the galley, for no space is wasted in the 175-foot length of the submarine. There is, however, adequate room for preparing satisfying meals in the tiny kitchen, even though considerable space must be allotted to the 250-pound bulk of Harry Rothschild, the chef, who is looking forward to this adventure with boyish enthusiasm.

For this journey, much of it under ice and amid conditions never before encountered, the most careful preparations concerning the food supply were made. Natural scientists at Yale University studied the dietetic requirements of the expedition from every angle before selecting the foods that will be served on this bold dive into the frozen depths of the Arctic.

Ten Tons of Food

Ten tons of food, it was estimated, will be required, figuring on the basis of a six months' voyage. Three tons of this amount were loaded on board the Nautilus at New London, Conn. Seven tons are being shipped to Bergen, Norw., from which point the expedition will start on the longest part of the journey. This food has been supplied by one of the largest chain food stores of the country.

Convenient and shipshape must be the galley of a submarine. Equipped with electric stove, refrigerator and dishwashing machine, besides special dishes and cooking utensils, it may be taken for granted that the meals served will be as well cooked and nutritious as Mother's own home cooking.

Conservation of space, water and fuel as well as protection against dampness were some of the factors to be considered in stocking the larder. After filling all possible storage space in the kitchen, the torpedo tubes were utilized as pantry storage, for the Nautilus was formerly the United States submarine O-12. Oddsized compartments alongside the batteries were filled and even the walls of the vessel are lined with tins of edibles, held in place by galvanized racks.

Jams and Jellies

Hermetically sealed, the food is expected to stand the rigors of the polar climate successfully. Three thousand pounds of meat, fish and chicken head the list of foods. Fourteen thousand pounds of sugar, 2600 pounds of flour, beside crackers and biscuit, are among the staples. But the luxuries have not been forgotten. Cheese, eggs, peanut butter and 1000 pounds of nut meats are also stored in the depths of the Nautilus. Nine thousand pounds of butter, 1200 pounds of milk, beside jams, jellies and relishes, are included in the larder.

Tomatoes, corn, peas, beans and the inevitable spinach are counted by the case and dehydrated vegetables of the tuberous varieties are plentifully supplied. Fruit, both canned and dehydrated, is in abundance, including 1000 pounds of raisins.

There are no dining tables. Perhaps stools or a handy valve handle will provide seats after the meals have been assembled cafeteria style. No gong or bell will summon the men to meals, because no regular hours can be kept. Some members of the crew will be on watch, others busy with observations; the batteries must be charged daily, and the men will eat when their duties permit. The chef must be prepared to serve at any hour of the day or night.

Not forgotten is the explorers' emergency food—pemmican. Three thousand pounds of this compressed article of diet are to be taken. Highly nutritious, it provides a maximum of food value with a minimum of weight and bulk. It consists of lean meat, suet, raisins, currants and seasons. This is cooked, dried, desiccated and compressed. Actually, 18,000 pounds of beef are contained in the 3000 pounds of pemmican that will be taken.

AIRMAN RETURNS TO BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, June 10 (By U. P.)—Alberto Santos Dumont, Brazilian flier, whose successful experiments with dirigible balloons were contemporaneous with the Wright brothers' early airplane work, arrived in Brazil yesterday, after a visit to Europe.

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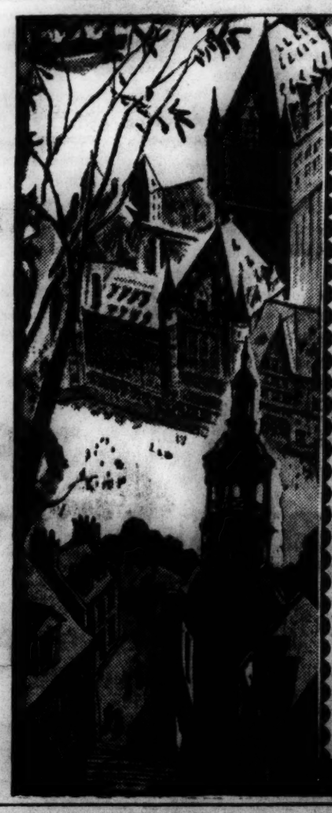

See Notre-Dame des Victoires in Historic Québec

Oldest church in Canada, it is most beloved by French-Canadians. Here, they prayed for victory over Admiral Phipps' 32 ships, and he sailed away, leaving Québec unconquered. Here, they prayed against Walker's fleet, 40 years later, and he, too, failed. In the square before it, men have done penance in the pillory, Champlain grew roses and carnations while his lovely young wife vainly tried to teach the little Hurons. See its altar like a fort. See the citadel with its battlements and moat and the chain-gate. See the beginnings in Québec of the romantic history of the New World . . . and it costs so little! 400 miles by motor . . . through Pullman overnight.

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Support Your Free Listing

The free listing to which each firm is entitled, assures publication of its name, address and telephone under one business heading. But if its business is subject to two or more classifications, it may need additional listings to support the first. For example: the free listing of a concern might be under "Contractors' Equipment." But if it did considerable business in heating and ventilating machinery, an extra listing under "Ventilating Equipment" would get the attention of those looking first under that classification. Likewise, further listings might be advisable under "Pipes and Fittings," "Plumbers' Supplies Wholesale," or still other headings. Such extra listings may be obtained for a small monthly charge. For rates and information, apply to your Telephone Business Office, or the Directory Department of the Company, 245 State Street, Boston. Call SHErwin 9800.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

SIX-FOOT-SQUARE TELEVISION HAS FORMAL EXHIBIT

Chicago Viewers Amazed by Clarity and Detail of the Pictures

By VOLNEY D HURD
Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill., June 10—Six-foot-square television capable of 10-foot-square projection was given its first official showing here last night at a television dinner for newspaper and trade magazine men and some distinguished guests. The remarkable detail and clarity of these pictures amazed the guests who had previously only peered into the peep-in type of televisor.

The dinner was given at the Drake Hotel and this latest step in television is sponsored by the Shortwave & Television Corporation of Boston and the laboratory of U. A. Sanabria of Chicago. Many doubting newspaper men who came to scoff went away convinced that home screen projected television is now about ready.

The problem in television has been, among other things, need of a bright light source to give a big clear picture and a means of pickup and reproduction which would permit the fullest amount of this light to come through and give detail without complicated scanning. Mr. Sanabria has solved these various problems so that, with only a 45-line picture, he achieves detail which is as good as fine magazine reproduction of a photograph. This means relative simplicity and efficiency.

Sir John Reith Speaks

During the day two sessions of the Newspaper Radio Editors Association were held, with Sir John Reith, head of the British Broadcasting Company, as the guest of the afternoon. Sir John briefly described the British system and then asked for questions. He showed a very keen and humorous appreciation of any question that permitted it and was so keenly on his subject that he just about anticipated a question as soon as it had been started.

Sir John was very generous in his appreciation of the work done by American broadcasters, particularly the chains, for he felt that they have achieved excellent results considering the fact that they must work under the sponsorship system. He made it very clear, however, that the British system had much merit, and that he felt it was the best way to control radio.

Of particular interest to American listeners was a statement that the British short-wave station at Chelmsford, which brings the bells of Big Ben to American listeners nearly every evening on short waves, was considered inefficient even at that and that within a year a huge 50-kilowatt station would be erected in England for short-wave broadcasting.

After Midnight

The question had been whether or not the British company could arrange to have short wave broadcasting go on after midnight in England since that is only 7 p. m. in eastern America and which means that most of the people who would like to listen in on short waves are not through dinner at that time. If the British station ran until 2 or 3 o'clock it would give the American listener short wave music until 9 or 10 p. m. eastern standard time. Sir John said the new station would be run at nearly all hours so that within a year American short wave listeners should be getting exceptional reception from England.

Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, in discussing the part the radio industry played in business, said:

"Your industry rendered valuable assistance in the great task of lifting American business out of the post-war collapse. You can again render an equal service in the present depression by conserving fully the great assets of vigor and resourcefulness which are so conspicuous in this young giant in the business world.

"Our recovery, which happily is already definitely under way, can be most helpfully accelerated by any measures which you take to put your trading and production practices in the best of good order."

One of the most interesting results of a questionnaire sent out to radio editors, containing many questions of interest to them, included answers to questions as to which programs were in the best taste and which in the poorest as far as commercial appeal was concerned. The choice of best programs was rather divided with the first seven being those that are ranked high as radio productions.

On the negative side, however, the vote was very definitely against two programs both of which are tobacco advertising efforts and both of which are sponsored by the same concern although on different networks.

TENNESSEE FIGHT ENDED LONG WAR TO GAIN FRANCHISE

(Continued from Page 1)

forced to take their stand and struggle against the odds as best they could.

When the representatives of the National American Woman Suffrage Association began work in Tennessee, they saw that a stupendous task lay ahead of them. Conference after conference was held and a poll of all legislators taken, to determine exactly where each man stood in regard to suffrage.

Days passed and the situation grew more complicated. It became evident to the experienced suffragists that the opposition was planning to use every possible loophole to defeat ratification. Advice of the suffrage women of Tennessee was sought on each question, as it came up, and as hostility developed in unexpected quarters, they expressed much alarm over the outlook.

One question was repeatedly put up to both the women of the State and political leaders. It was: "Do you know of any buyable legislators from your district?" A list of names was thereby obtained of those considered as being susceptible to bribes and not one of the men on this list, although a number of them signed pledges to vote for ratification, was counted in the estimate arrived at by the suffragists.

Opposition Strong

The strong hand of the forces backing the opposition was clearly shown when the legislature convened in Nashville. The leading hotel was crowded with men and women wearing suffrage yellow and anti-suffrage red. Many spoke of the coming battle as the "War of the Roses," and the suffragists, watching the "antis," recognized all their old enemies and many new ones.

The first disagreeable surprise came when the Speaker of the House, who had previously accepted the invitation to introduce the resolution calling for ratification, announced to the president of the Tennessee League of Women Voters that he had changed his mind. Later, it became known that he had, for some good and sufficient reason, decided to assume the leadership against the amendment.

The suffragists grew anxious, and in the course of a few hours this anxiety was greatly increased. They saw groups of legislators being led from the foyer of the hotel by strange men and, as the evening waned, watched these same legislators stagger through the halls, thoroughly intoxicated. They found out that the legislators had been taken to mysterious rooms on the eighth floor, where whisky and other liquors had been dispensed with a lavish hand.

A few days later, when the suffrage hearing came up, another unpleasant surprise was in store. The editor of one of the Nashville newspapers, who had promised to support the suffrage cause, came out for the antis at a local club meeting. It was further learned that he had become the leader of the opposition lobby.

Senate First to Act

The Tennessee Senate was first to pass on the amendment, but to the discomfiture of the suffragists, the House postponed from day to day a vote on the question. And every day, the anti-suffrage forces battered continually at those who had signed pledges to vote for suffrage. The legislators were offered practically every known inducement to yield, from whisky to ready cash, and every one who had previously been checked as bribable, by the time the vote was taken proved that he was.

When the hearing finally came up in the House, indications were that the tests showing a majority for suffrage were no longer credible. The position seemed to be reversed, and when the antis brought the debate to an end by passing a vote to adjourn, consternation reigned in the suffrage camp.

The following day the fight raged hotly between the opposing factions. There was a vote to table the resolution, but it was not carried. Then came the all-important motion to ratify the amendment—and it won with a count of 49 to 47!

Although the battle was over, the opposition put forth several last-minute efforts, finally ultimately to defeat the ratification. They went so far as to [illegible] to the Governor, declaring that [illegible] had been illegally [illegible] two votes as [illegible] United States Supreme Court [illegible] Woman suffrage was to [illegible] established fact, attested by the Nineteenth Amendment. The rights so long sought, so bitterly carried, were won, but at what sacrifice, only the women themselves knew.

LICENSE DENIED FOR DISTILLERY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRURO, N. S., June 10—Dr. H. R. Grant, general secretary of the Social Service Council, announced to the press yesterday that on June 2 he received a letter from G. S. Harrington, Premier of Nova Scotia, declaring that the Harrington Government had decided to make no further commitment and that a license would not be issued to Richard Stephanski of Olean, N. Y., for erection of a distillery at Berwick, N. S.

The decision of the Provincial and Federal Governments will give satisfaction to thousands of men and women interested in the highest welfare of the Province, Dr. Grand said.

The former Provincial Government, under Premier Rhodes, had granted a permit in August, 1930, to Stephanski for the erection of the proposed distillery.

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School Acquires Bit of the Norman French

BELLE SKINNER HALL OF MUSIC, VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Vassar Dedicates Skinner Music Hall

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 9—The key of the Belle Skinner Hall of Music at Vassar College, given by William Skinner, Holyoke, Mass., in memory of his sister, passed to the college at a dedication ceremony Sunday. It was received from the donor by Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar.

The dedication was attended by 16 members of the class of 1827, of which Belle Skinner was president. They have furnished a reception room in the $500,000 building as a tribute to their associate in college.

Mr. Skinner was brief in his part of the dedication. Stepping forward to Dr. MacCracken he said simply, "Here is the key."

A chorus of 140 girls, representing the choir and glee club, sang a composition by Prof. George Coleman Gow, head of the music department of the college, who returned from a world tour in time for the dedication.

The Hall of Music is designed in the Norman French manner and is of stone construction.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL CITES BIG GAINS IN SOCIAL WORK

(Continued from Page 1)

done in other places throughout Canada can but lead to greater inspiration and more general uniformity in the work undertaken."

"The study of the conservation and rightful development of our vast natural resources with their basic industries and the trade based on them" is the work of one committee of the National Council of Women.

As a result of this study, Mrs. Walter Creswick of Toronto reported, it has been recognized that Canada has limitless resources of coal and that "a much stronger effort should be made through a publicity campaign and a national fuel policy" to encourage the use of domestic coal.

Women Responsible

"Women are guilty," she said, "in spending money amounting to over $35,000,000 in imported fuel for domestic use."

While international trade was admittedly a "complex subject," she suggested that women ask themselves, "What are we buying that could be bought as well in Canada, or within the Empire? Just bearing in mind to find out whether in restricting our trade with other countries we may be injuring domestic trade."

She thought that "a back to the land movement" would help to solve the unemployment problem, provided the pursuit of agriculture was made a paying business. She referred to public ownership of great waters as a subject of public interest to housewives.

The Province of Ontario, with its hydro-electric system, had shown to the world what it means to the peoples of the Province to reap from this method, Mrs. Creswick said, and it was the duty of women to see to it that the [illegible] power, amounting to more than 2,000,000 horsepower, should not pass out of their hands.

More facilities for outdoor play was the theme of the report on national recreation presented by Mrs. C. R. Townley, of Vancouver. It was the function of women's organizations to wield an ever widening influence in helping to secure from municipalities, provinces and Dominion more pleasure grounds for the people, to keep a watchful eye on the management, sanitation, refreshment privileges and amusements provided therein, and to prevent the encroachment of commercial interests.

"Naturally," she said, "what can be done for the health and pleasure of the children in the providing of out-of-door exercise and wholesome interests is largely in our minds as women of the council" and the reports received from all parts of Canada stressed this in an encouraging way.

Giving Away Wheat Holdings Favored

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—Frederick S. Peck, Rhode Island's State Commissioner of Finance, suggested yesterday that the farm board donate its wheat holdings to federal and state institutions supported by taxation.

Mr. Peck said, in an interview, that giving the huge wheat holdings, estimated at from 200,000,000 to 250,000,000 bushels, to the taxpayers was a "logical and effective means for getting the Government out of the grain business and restoring trade confidence in the markets."

He proposed that the list of institutions include the army and navy, state militia and police, federal and state penal institutions, educational institutions thus supported, and hospital and welfare institutions.

HAWAII UNIVERSITY HAS 2372 STUDENTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HILO, T. H.—The University of Hawaii has given instruction to 2372 students during the past year, counting regular session, extension, limited program and summer session students. This is an increase of 318 over the previous year.

The number of states represented increased from 18 to 26, while the number of foreign countries represented rose from 4 to 8, namely Canada, China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Samoa, South Africa and Switzerland.

Recreation Bill in 1930 $5,000,000 More Than Expenditures for Previous Year

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 9—Nearly $5,000,000 more was spent on public recreation in 980 communities in the United States and Canada last year than the total expenditures during 1929, according to the yearbook of the National Recreation Association, issued today.

Despite the slackening of business activities the report showed that $38,516,194 had been spent for recreation, the largest amount expended for such purposes in any year on record. Many cities pushed park and playground development in order to provide work for the unemployed, the report said, and 791 new play areas were opened in 1930.

While about one-third of the total expenditure was for land, buildings and improvements, the amount spent for recreation leadership exceeded by more than $1,000,000 that of 1929. The report attributed the growth of public recreation, in part, to "an increased need for maintaining health and morale through wholesome recreation at a time when family budgets for amusement are curtailed."

More than 85 per cent of the 1930 expenditures was derived from taxation, the report said, less than 11 per cent from fees and charges and slightly more than 4 per cent from private sources.

The total yearly attendance of 573 cities at outdoor playgrounds was 206,818,987 and at indoor recreation centers 34,114,757. Municipal bathing beaches served nearly 38,500,000 in 81 cities and 1,520,581 rounds of golf were played on 163 municipal courses.

Among the 13,354 directed recreation areas there were 7677 outdoor playgrounds, 2066 indoor recreation centers, 4322 baseball diamonds, 312 golf courses, and 1042 swimming pools. There were also 1306 ice-skating rinks, 99 ski jumps and 221 toboggan slides.

Bank of U.S. Witness Goes Back on Story

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 9—Isidor J. Kresel, counsel for the closed Bank of United States, repudiated yesterday testimony attributed to him before the grand jury and considered by the prosecution as one of the strongest elements in its case.

The witness was being cross-examined before Judge George L. Donnellan and a jury in the Court of General Sessions by Max D. Steuer, special prosecutor, regarding the $8,000,000 deal upon which the indictments of those on trial were based. Mr. Kresel also is under indictment in connection with this deal, but a severance of his case was obtained.

Sentence by sentence Mr. Kresel repudiated most of this alleged testimony. Mr. Steuer produced the court stenographer who made the record and two note books he used, but Charles H. Tuttle, chief counsel for the defendants, objected to their introduction as evidence. The court reserved its decision.

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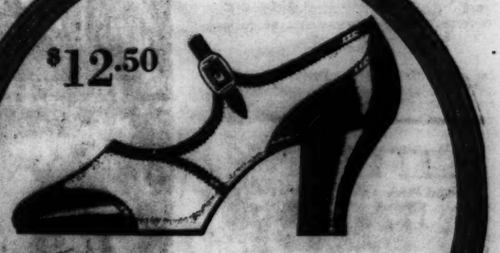

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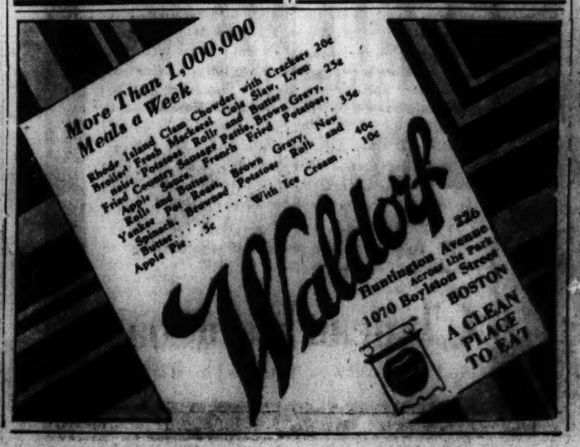
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

NO UNBEATEN CRICKET SIDES

Leicestershire and the Team Representing Middlesex Are Defeated

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	1st inn'gs W	L	W	L	AWR	Pts
Gloucestershire	5	2	2	1	0	88
Kent	5	1	1	0	1	84
Nottinghamshire	4	1	1	2	0	71
Middlesex	4	1	2	0	0	70
Lancashire	3	2	1	2	0	56
Worcestershire	3	3	1	0	1	54
Surrey	1	1	4	4	0	47
Yorkshire	2	1	1	0	3	47
Derbyshire	1	2	4	1	1	42
Essex	2	4	0	3	0	39
Sussex	1	3	1	1	1	37
Hampshire	1	1	1	2	2	34
Leicestershire	0	1	3	3	1	28
Northamptonshire	1	2	0	4	0	27
Somersetshire	1	4	0	3	0	24
Glamorganshire	1	4	0	0	3	23
Warwickshire	0	4	2	0	2	18

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, June 10—There is now no undefeated sides in the English county cricket championship race for yesterday Middlesex and Leicestershire, which had preserved the cipher in the "losses" column were overthrown for the first time this season by Lancashire, reigning champion, and Kent, respectively. Bad weather interfered with most of the matches this week and yesterday no play was possible at Lord's Ground here until midafternoon when the Middlesex men with three wickets down for 82 in the second innings set about obtaining 130 runs for victory. After the fall of the sixth wicket they never looked like getting them and were all tied up by the slow leg-break bowling of Richard Tyldesley. The burly Lancastrian captured six wickets for 55 runs in Middlesex's second knock, which terminated for 11 less fewer than the first. The visitors' totals were 169 and 200, leaving the margin of victory at 63 runs. In this game the batsmen, generally speaking, did not distinguish themselves. The best individual performances were 60 by Edward Paynter, in Lancashire's first innings; 54 by Tyldesley in the second; 88 by H. W. Lee, in Middlesex's first; and 55 by M. J. Enthoven, in the home team's second.

Kent in Good Form

Leicestershire had to strike its colors to Kent, which is chasing Gloucestershire hard at the top of the standing. The Kentish men were in splendid form at Leicester, and triumphed by an innings and 19 runs, thanks largely to the splendid bowling of A. P. Freeman and C. S. Marriott. The former accounted for 10 batsmen, at an average cost of a shade over a dozen runs apiece, and Marriott disposed of nine for 93. Kent batting first knocked up 300 for five wickets declared, and Leicestershire responded with 148, thereby failing by three runs to avoid having to "follow on" (take second the innings immediately after the first). Those three runs illustrate how expensive overeagerness can be in cricket, for owing to the batsmen not running the full distance of the pitch on three occasions three runs were disallowed, and instead of Kent having to bat for the second time, so the result would practically be certain to be a draw, Leicestershire was obliged to go in again, and was skittled out for a meager 133. The best items in Kent's score were a fluent 89 by F. E. Woolley; 75, not out, by L. G. Ames, while the high spots in Leicestershire's knocks were 38 by Alan Shipman in the first; 53 by Capt. E. W. Dawson in the second.

Two Teams Without a Win

The number of counties without a single win to their credit this season was reduced yesterday to two—Leicestershire and Warwickshire—because Northamptonshire got moving at last at the expense of Glamorganshire. The Welshmen went under at Kettering by 5 wickets, scoring 114 and 156 against Northamptonshire's 190 and 81 for 5. In the visitors' second innings, A. H. Dyson compiled 75 not out, the highest score made for Glamorganshire this year, but the top scorer of the game was A. H. Bakewell, who put together 113 in Northamptonshire's opening knock.

Warwickshire has been singularly unfortunate in losing play through rain and in its game against Sussex at Hull it was not possible for a single ball to be bowled. But several hundred spectators came along, all the same, in case there was a repetition of the dramatic tactics adopted by Yorkshire vs. Gloucestershire last week, when rain cut out two days of play in their match. It will be recalled they arranged to fight for 15 points instead of 5 by the simple process of playing a formal first innings (each team declared closed at a total of 4 runs) and then going all out for victory. This maneuver created an enormous amount of discussion and led to a hearty newspaper correspondence from conservative cricket lovers, stung into activity by what they describe as an outrage on the traditions of the game. They have spread themselves to explain that such goings-on are not cricket at all, but the "man in the street" is concerned most with being entertained—hence, the queue at Hull lined up in hope of seeing these controversial methods adopted again.

Sodden Turf at the Oval

The turf at the Oval Ground, London, was so soddened by rain that the match there was declared abandoned yesterday afternoon. The home team then totaled 285 against Essex's 227, therefore Surrey obtains five points for a lead in the first innings, as do Hampshire and Derbyshire, which played drawn games with Warwickshire and Derbyshire, respectively. C. P. Mead, who requires only one more century to equal W. G. Grace's tally of 126 three-figure innings—surpassed only by J. B. Hobbs, world famous Surrey star—was the topscorer at Birmingham, where Hampshire hit 305 and Warwickshire 194. Other noteworthy contributions were 69 by Bailey, 51 by G. H. Brown, both for Hampshire; 52 by L. A. Bates for the home team.

The only score exceeding half a century at Ilkeston was Harold Storer's 85 not out, which constituted more than half of Derbyshire's total of 168 for two wickets. Nottinghamshire's innings produced only 146, whereof William Voce made 43.

The New Zealand tourists, whose prospects for the test match with England at Lord's Ground here commencing June 27 are being keenly debated, played a drawn game with Somersetshire at Bath, where the team returns were county 244 and 201 for 9 wickets, tourists 235. J. F. Lee, who has been in good form this season, came within two runs of his century in Somersetshire's first knock and R. A. Ingle made 60, while for the New Zealanders best efforts were 60 by R. O. Talbot and 54 by R. C. Blunt.

Oxford Wins

The backbone of cricket, nationally speaking, is the game as played by clubs, big and small, all over the country, and for this reason particular interest is attached to the match at Oxford where the university defeated the Club Cricket Conference, 11 by 10 wickets. The Club Cricket Conference is to club cricket rather what the Marylebone Cricket Club is to the game as a whole, and the team fielded against the Dark Blues was one picked carefully to represent the full strength of club players. The conference side collapsed badly and the first innings was all out for 48 against Oxford's 214, but it improved at the second visit to the crease and had placed 223 on the scoreboard when the last wicket fell. The task of knocking off 58 runs, necessary for victory, was accomplished easily by the Oxonians for whom B. W. Hone hit 33 not out.

Birdies Aid Golfer In Getting Birdie

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Jacksonville, Fla., June 10

ANY golfer knows the shortest route between tee and green is "as the crow flies," but few have the luck of Robert Tatum in proving the old adage.

Tatum hooked his drive into the rough on the long seventh at the Florida Country Club yesterday. It would have been necessary for him to recover remarkably to get even a par.

Suddenly a cruising crow spied the glistening ball in a tuft of grass. The bird swooped down, picked it up and resumed cruising. But other crows had seen the shiny ball and they fought with their fellow for its possession. As the feathers flew the ball fell just off No. 7 green.

Tatum strolled up, chipped on neatly and sank his putt for a birdie.

Harris at Second As Detroit Loses

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	35	11	.761
Washington	31	17	.646
New York	25	20	.556
Cleveland	25	22	.532
Chicago	18	28	.391
St. Louis	16	26	.381
Boston	17	29	.370
Detroit	19	33	.365

RESULTS JUNE 9

Philadelphia 12, Detroit 3.
Washington 9, Chicago 3.
St. Louis at Boston (postponed).
Cleveland at New York (postponed).

The Philadelphia Athletics and Washington Senators continued their fast pace in the American League race on Tuesday, each scoring a victory. The Athletics defeated Detroit easily, 12 to 3, and the Senators won from the Chicago White Sox, 9 to 3. The contests scheduled between Cleveland and New York, and St. Louis and Boston, were postponed because of rain.

With the aid of Manager Bucky Harris, who played second base during the entire game, the Tigers held the A's in check for the first six innings, but weakened sadly in the seventh and eighth. It was the first time Harris had played since he left Washington in 1928. He hit a double in three times up and scored one run. George Earnshaw went the distance for the champions and held his opponents to six hits. The big right-hander also starred at bat with four hits, one of them a home run. Simmons, Bishop and Haas each drove out two hits for the winners, while Grabowski made the same number for the Tigers. The A's batted Tom Bridges out of the box in the seventh inning and Waite Hoyt finished the game.

The Senators bunched 10 hits made off Pat Caraway, young Chicago left-hander, and kept their season's slate against the White Sox clean. Alvin Crowder pitched for the winners and although touched for 14 safeties, was effective with men on base. Joe Cronin hit a triple and single for the Senators, to bat in one run and score three. Dave Harris and Bluege made two hits for the victors. Lew Fonseca, Chicago second baseman, connected with three hits, all of them for one base. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	5	x	12	15	1
Detroit	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	6	4

Batteries — Earnshaw and Cochrane; Bridges, Hoyt and Grabowski, Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Bridges. Umpires—Dinneen, Campbell and Guthrie. Time—2h. 9m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	3	0	1	4	0	1	x	9	10	1
Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	14	2

Batteries—Crowder and Spencer; Caraway and Tate. Umpires—Ormsby, Owens and Nallin. Time—1h. 58m.

RED SOX RELEASE TWO

Secretary Hi Mason of the Boston Red Sox announced today that Jim Brillheart, left-handed pitcher, and Gene Rye, outfielder, had been released outright. Brillheart goes to Minneapolis of the American Association and Rye to Galveston of the Texas League.

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Hosei University Coach Says Baseball Is Popular in Japan

Muhen Takata, in Charge of Japanese Nine Touring United States, Tells How Increasing Interest Has Made Pastime His Country's National Sport

Baseball is fast gaining popularity in Japan. For about 30 years it has been growing from the stages of infancy, until it is now considered the country's national sport. There are many college teams in Japan, and in Tokyo alone there is a league composed of six teams. The Hosei University nine, at present touring the United States and engaging with all of the leading American colleges, won the league championship last year and is probably the strongest baseball team in Japan—perhaps all of Europe.

The Japanese boys have become very popular in the United States, mostly because of their sportsmanship. They play a good brand of baseball, leaning more to the technical game. They do not produce the "slugging" type of players that the United States boasts. The Japanese boys are fast on their feet and are generally good fielders.

In charge of the Hosei nine is Muhen Takata, who has followed baseball for many years, both in the United States and in Japan. He is one of the stanchest backers of the sport in Japan, and in Tokyo is considered the smartest teacher of America's national sport. Recently, he was interviewed on the progression of the game in his home country, and his answer follows:

Baseball Replaces Wrestling

"Baseball is very popular in Japan. It is just about considered our national sport. For many years the people of Japan were thrilled by our wrestlers, for wrestling was the country's leading sport. During the past few years, however, baseball has gained such popularity, that wrestling has nearly been forgotten.

"Your game of baseball was first introduced in Japan about 30 years ago. Now all of the leading colleges and high schools have teams. Ten years ago a professional league was started; but it lasted only four years. The people do not care for professional athletics. They would rather watch the amateurs compete. I believe that some day professional baseball will be played in Japan, but not for some time yet.

"Of course our college teams are far from the high standard of your major-league clubs, but I think my Hosei team plays as well as the average American college nine. We play a more scientific game than do the American teams. Our players cannot master what is called "slugging" in this country. They hit very well and field and run the bases as well as do the Americans, but their hits are not of the long variety. If your colleges played the scientific game that our boys play, we would win more often.

"The Hosei team did very well last year in what we call the "Big Six." Our boys won the championship of the league quite easily, and that is the highest honor in baseball in Japan.

Several Large Parks

"There are several large size parks in our country. Many times we play to very large crowds, which seem to increase as each game is played. We use the regular equipment that the American colleges use and find it very satisfactory.

"In conclusion I wish to say that we are enjoying our tour of the United States very much. Everywhere we go we are greeted cordially and treated fairly. I hope that in future years more Japanese colleges will send teams to the United States and also that your colleges will send teams to Japan."

The fact that baseball is gaining ground in Japan so fast among the colleges and high schools proves that some day semi-professional and professional clubs will be organizezd in that country. The game is still very young there. It will take some time before the Japanese people become interested to such an extent that they will support professional teams. However, it may not be taking too much liberty to say that before many more National and American League seasons have become history in the United States, Japan will be sending teams across the water to challenge for the championship of the world. Then there will be a real World Series.

ROUGH WATER KEEPS CREWS FROM ROWING

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 10 (AP)—Exceptionally rough water kicked up by a strong, gusty northeastern wind curtailed all crew practice on the Hudson River yesterday where six squads are in training for the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta, June 16. Only three coaches dared the river in the morning, Columbia, Navy and California, and all abandoned practice in the evening.

Navy, after rowing a short distance in the early workout, was forced to take its plebe and junior varsity shells to the Columbia float on the west shore to empty them. They were close to submerging. The varsity, using the new "rough-water" boat, shipped scarcely any of the heavy sea and Coach Dick Glendon expressed his complete satisfaction with its performance.

Columbia, which has earned a reputation on the Hudson of being a rough-water crew, pushed through two miles in the morning row and then scurried for the float. California likewise was compelled to cut the practice short.

Coach Callow announced one change in his Pennsylvania freshman eight. James M. Bried replacing Melhinch at bow. He said he doubted whether he would be able to get his varsity in shape for a time trial over the course before June 16.

M. I. T. arrived in the evening and went into quarters at Vassar Inn. The party includes 28 men, comprising two crews. Varsity and junior varsity, with trainers and boat riggers. The party is in charge of Coach Bill Haines.

VERMONT ELECTS SIX

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 10 (AP)—Orson W. Jay of St. Albans, an outfielder, was elected captain of the University of Vermont baseball team yesterday. Watson M. Morgan was elected manager. E. L. Meehan of Fitchburg, Mass., pole vaulter, was elected captain of the track team, and J. W. Marvin of East Norwalk, Conn., manager. L. L. Woodward of Richford was elected captain of the tennis team and M. E. Dober of Bridgeport, Conn., manager.

PROFESSIONALS TO VOTE ON GOLF BALL

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 10 (AP)—How well professional golfers over the country like the new sized golf ball may be determined before play starts in the $10,000 St. Paul open July 24, 25 and 26 over the Keller course. As the St. Paul has no official connection with the United States Golf Association, its sponsors, the St. Paul Junior Association, has decided to let the professionals say which ball they want to use.

R. J. Hornschild, chairman of the tournament committee, said today all entrants will be asked to fill in cards specifying which ball they prefer to have official for the meet.

CHICAGO ELECTS B. C. BLACK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 10—Roy R. Black '32, hurdler, has been elected captain of the track and field team at University of Chicago. He succeeds Dale A. Letts '31, star half-mile runner. Black, whose home is in this city, will be the only letter winner returning next season.

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GIANTS ARE IN SECOND ALONE

Pound Chicago Pitching for 18 Hits—Phillies Advance

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	30	13	.698
New York	29	18	.591
Chicago	25	19	.568
Boston	23	23	.489
Brooklyn	22	25	.468
Philadelphia	20	24	.455
Pittsburgh	20	25	.444
Cincinnati	15	33	.313

RESULTS JUNE 9

Cincinnati 7, Boston 2.
New York 10, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 7, Pittsburgh 3.
St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 5.

New York took undisputed possession of second place in the National League race on Tuesday by winning its second game in a row from the Chicago Cubs, 10 to 2. The champion St. Louis Cardinals made it two in succession over the Brooklyn Robins, 8 to 5, and are now 4½ contests ahead of the Giants. Philadelphia climbed up one step in the standing and is now sixth, by virtue of its 7-to-3 triumph over the Pittsburgh Pirates. Cincinnati took another step forward in its battle to leave last place by beating the Boston Braves, 7 to 2.

Pounding three Chicago pitchers for a total of 18 hits, the Giants closed their first visit of the season in that city by defeating the Cubs. Bill Terry, big first baseman, and Mel Ott, center fielder, were the batting stars. Terry made four hits in five times up, including two triples, a double and single, drove in five runs and scored two himself. Ott hit three singles and a home run in four times at bat, accounting for four runs, two of which he scored himself. Bill Morrell, young New York right-hander, held the Cubs to eight scattered hits. Only two of these hits were for extra bases and those were doubles by Hartnett and Stephenson. Allen hit two doubles and a single for the Giants, scoring four runs.

Manager Robinson of the Robins sent six pitchers into the game, in an effort to stop the Cardinals, but Jack Quinn, the last to enter the box, was the only effective one. The champions totaled 18 hits, one a home run by Chick Hafey. Frankie Frisch made four of the St. Louis hits, drove in two runs and scored the same number. Jimmy Collins, substituting for Jim Bottomley at first base, and Earl Adams, each made three hits in four times up. The Robins batted Jess Haines, who started for the Cardinals, out of the box in the third inning. Allyn Stout, a rookie, relieved and was given credit for the victory. Glenn Wright connected with three hits for the Robins in as many tries.

A home run by Chick Klein, in fourteenth of the season, in the fifth inning, put the Phillies ahead of the Pirates. Going into the fifth, Pittsburgh was leading by one run, but Klein's smash, which came with two men on base and two out, gave the visitors a lead which they held until the finish. Dudley Wait and Jim Elliott pitched for the Phillies, the first named getting credit for the triumph. Ervin Brame went the distance for the Pirates, and was hit freely in the pinches. Klein's homer and double was the best hitting of the contest. Ben Sankey hit a triple and single for the Pirates.

Benny Frey, pitching his first game in several weeks, held the Braves to five hits and enabled the Reds to take the series with the Boston club, three games to one. The Reds made 13 hits off Moss, who went seven innings for the losers, one of them a home run by Henry Cullop. Harvey Hendrick, the league's leading batter, made three hits for the Reds in four times up. Horace Ford, shortstop, also made three hits. Maranville and Berger divided four of Boston's hits, while Johnny Neun, a pinch hitter, made the other. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	10	18	0
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	8	0

Batteries—Morrell and Hogan; Sweetland, Baecht, Teachout and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Sweetland. Umpires—McGrew, Quigley and Moran. Time—2h. 7m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	x	8	15	0
Brooklyn	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	5	5	12	4

Batteries—Haines, Stout and Mancuso; Luque, Heimach, Clark, Moore, Mattingly, Quinn and Lopez. Winning pitcher—Stout. Losing pitcher—Heimach. Umpires—Donnelly, Scott and Pfirman. Time—2h. 13m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	7	9	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	9	1

Batteries—Dudley, Watt, J. Elliott and Davis; Brame and Grace, Phillips. Winning pitcher—Dudley. Umpires—Klem, Stark and Clarke. Time—1h. 57m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	1	0	4	1	0	1	0	x	7	13	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	5	2

Batteries—Frey and Suke forth; Moss, McAfee and Bool. Losing pitcher—Moss. Umpires—Magerkurth, Reardon and Jorda. Time—1h. 27m.

JOE KIRKWOOD IN TIE WITH LAFITTE

DEAUVILLE, France, June 10 (AP)—Twice besting par in two fine rounds over the short Deauville course, Joe Kirkwood, American professional, posted a total of 145 strokes to tie Eugene Lafitte of Biarritz at the end of 36 holes inthe French open golf championship, yesterday.

The American trick-shooter posted a 74, one under par, for his morning round and then went out and collected a brilliant 71 in the afternoon. Lafitte turned in rounds of 73—72.

One stroke back of the pace setters at the end of the first day were Marcel Dallemagne of St. Germain and Andre Boyer of Nice, each with 146. Tomas Genta, Argentine professional, and Percy Allis of Berlin were next with 148's.

Kirkwood was the lone American to qualify for the final 36 holes of title play today. The entry of Willie Hunter, American professional, was scratched and J. H. Forsman of Maroneck, N. Y., automatically was eliminated when he had disastrous rounds of 88—85—173 yesterday. Scores of 170 or better qualified for the final rounds.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	36	18	.667
Louisville	34	20	.630
Columbus	34	21	.618
Milwaukee	33	27	.550
Minneapolis	31	24	.564
Toledo	24	34	.414
Kansas City	21	35	.375
Indianapolis	19	35	.352

RESULT JUNE 9

Louisville 5, St. Paul 0.

WESTERN ELECTRIC GIRLS

Miss Dorothy Cobb, age 20, of Harrison, N. Y., a senior at New York City, was elected captain of the track team at Wesleyan University for next season. She succeeds K. M. Smith of Orland, Me. Cobb has starred for Wesleyan in the running broad and high jump.

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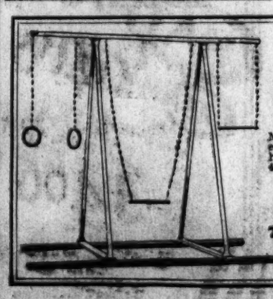
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Facts About Major League Baseball Players—No. 31

THEODORE A. (TED) LYONS

Chicago White Sox, American League

First played professional baseball with Chicago White Sox in 1923. Born in Lake Charles, La., Dec. 28, 1900. A right-handed thrower, but bats both ways. Five feet 10½ in. in height, weighs about 175 pounds, and is a pitcher. Signed with the White Sox while attending Baylor University in 1923. Is one of few players to make the jump from college ranks to the major leagues. His record:

	Games	Won	Lost
1923—Chicago, American League	7	1	1
1924—Chicago, American League	41	12	11
1925—Chicago, American League	43	15	11
1926—Chicago, American League	39	21	16
1927—Chicago, American League	39	22	14
1928—Chicago, American League	39	15	14
1929—Chicago, American League	37	14	13
1930—Chicago, American League	42	22	15

OVER the NET

WASHINGTON will keep the Hotchkiss Tennis Cup this season, having downed Baltimore, 7 to 2, in the finals at the Roland Park Courts of the Baltimore Country Club June 6. Virginia entrants from the cities of Norfolk and Richmond were swept aside by one-sided scores in the first round of play on June 5, when Baltimore defeated Richmond, 9 to 0, and Washington shut out Norfolk, 9 to 0. Norfolk will be host to entrants from the four cities next year. Baltimore netmen captured only one match in each singles and doubles from Washington in the finals. The scores of final matches:

Singles—John E. Howard, Baltimore, defeated Robert Considine, 6—3, 6—4. Dooley Mitchell, Washington, defeated P. L. Goldsborough, Jr., 6—2, 6—3. Tom Mangan, Washington, defeated Billy Jacobs, 6—4, 6—3. Edgar D. Yoemans, Washington, defeated John A. Magee, 6—4, 6—4. Commander A. C. Gill, Washington, defeated Malcolm N. Oakes, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4. Tom Marker, Washington, defeated Eric Jacobsen, 6—2, 6—1.

Doubles—Considine and Marker, Washington, defeated Howard and Goldsborough, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4. Yeomans and Marker, Washington, defeated Jacobs and Magee, 6—3, 14—12. George Hebner and Jacobsen, Baltimore, defeated C. S. Charest and Mitchell, 7—5, 8—6.

Dooley Mitchell, captain-elect of the Georgetown University tennis team, won, on June 5, the City of Washington singles championship for the first time, defeating Thomas J. Mangan, veteran, 6—3, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, on the Rock Creek Park Club courts. The final-round match had been postponed several times because of inclement weather. Mitchell changed his tactics in this match, relying on a dropshot and lob in an effort to throw his opponent off guard. Mitchell usually plays a hard driving game, which he employed in the fourth and deciding set. The winner gained possession of the Jack McLean Trophy for one year.

DONOHUE BECOMES 10-YEAR MAN

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—The New York Giants announced last night that Pete Donohue had been given his unconditional release and that the veteran right-hander now was free to make a deal with any club he desired. Donohue was sent by the Giants to the Minneapolis club of the American Association a few days ago, but refused to report. He pointed out that he lacked only nine days of having served 10 years in the major leagues. Under the rules, a 10-year man can be released but cannot be sent to the minor leagues. He came here to confer with Charles Stoneham, president of the Giants, and finally obtained his unconditional release.

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FAVORITES IN THIRD ROUND

Miss Orcutt Defeats Miss Garnham in British Ladies' Golf

PORTMARNOCK, Ire., June 10 (AP)—Miss Maureen Orcutt advanced to the third round of the British ladies golf championship today, defeating her second-round opponent, Kathleen Garnham, 1 up.

The other favorites advanced with the American girl in the title play. Miss Diana Fishwick, the defending champion, had an easy time with her second-round opponent, Mrs. Babington, winning 6 and 5. Molly Gourlay won from Mrs. Kidd 7 and 6 and Wanda Morgan, defeated Miss McCulloch 4 and 2.

Miss Enid Wilson, champion of England and medalist in the current tournament, won from Mrs. Marks 3 and 2. She and Miss Orcutt will meet in the quarterfinals if they both win their third-round match.

Playing her wooden shots beautifully, Miss Orcutt turned the first nine 2 up on Miss Garnham. The English girl wiped out that advantage by winning the tenth and eleventh holes. The twelfth was halved, but Miss Orcutt went 1 up again at the thirteenth, where Miss Garnham made a tour of the bunkers. The next was halved in par figures. The American went 2 up at the fifteenth by sinking a four-yard putt, but lost the next one when she went into a bunker. After halving the seventeenth she sliced her drive at the eighteenth into the rough. Miss Garnham was straight down the middle. Miss Orcutt made a fine recovery from the rough and then chipped dead to the pin while Miss Garnham sent her second over the green and the American girl sank her putt to halve the hole and win the match.

This was the second time the English girl and Miss Orcutt had met, Miss Garnham losing to the New Jersey Miss in a Florida tournament last winter. She was one of those who went to the United States with Miss Fishwick.

The championship field is more and more impressed with Miss Orcutt's play. Her use of hickory shafts also has caused considerable comment, most of the British women having adopted the steel shaft which was originated in the United States.

YALE ROWING TIME TRIALS

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 10 (AP)—Yale varsity and junior varsity crews rowed time trials downstream yesterday, aided by a stiff wind and tide, it was announced. The junior varsity covered the two-mile course, while the varsity went down four miles. Freshmen and substitute crews each rowed four miles down and back at 28 oars for the afternoon workout. In the morning all four crews went out in a string race, and paddled five miles up the river and back.

Facts About Major League Baseball Players—No. 32

JOHN H. (JACK) ROTHROCK
Boston Red Sox American League

First played professional baseball with Arkansas City in the Southwestern League in 1924. Born in Long Beach, Calif., March 14, 1906. A right-handed thrower, but bats both ways. Five feet, 11¼ in. in height, weighs about 165 pounds, and plays the outfield and infield. One of the fastest runners in major-league baseball. Played every position with the Red Sox in 1926. His record:

	Games	Batting Average
*1924—Arkansas City, Southwestern League	120	.314
1925—Boston, American League	22	.345
†1926—Boston, American League	15	.294
1926—Rochester, International League	64	.362
1927—Boston, American League	117	.300
1928—Boston, American League	117	.307
1929—Boston, American League	143	.300
1930—Boston, American League	43	.377

*Sold to Boston. †Optioned to Rochester and recalled later.

Women's Singles In the Fifth Round

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 10—Play in the women's Pennsylvania State and Eastern States tennis championship tournament advanced to the fifth round in singles and the fourth round in the doubles yesterday at the Merion C. C. In singles Dorothy B. Andrus of Stamford, Conn., seeded No. 3, yesterday defeated Nancy Roe Repplier of Reading, in the third round without the loss of a game.

The second seeded player, Mrs. John B. Jessup of Wilmington, Del., the former Marion Zinderstein of Boston, also went into the fourth round by scoring an easy victory over Dorothy Anderson of Butler, Pa., 6—1, 6—1. Virginia Hilleary of Philadelphia, recently returned from European tourneys, defeated Margaret Anderson of Richmond in the third round after advancing throughout two defaults.

WOMEN'S PENNSYLVANIA STATE AND EASTERN STATES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

SINGLES—Second Round

Margaret Carspecken, Morgantown, W. Va., defeated Reba Kirson, Baltimore, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. Charles H. Boehm, Baltimore, defeated Mollie Silver, Idle Hour, 6—4, 6—2.

Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia Cricket, won from Mrs. Louis H. Bieler, Philadelphia Cricket by default.

Ruth Hall, Merion, defeated Mary Virginia Allen, Penn A. C., 6—0, 6—1.

Louise Rogerson, Richmond, Va., defeated Mrs. Churchill Williams, Merion, 6—4, 6—3.

Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, Merion, defeated Elizabeth Taussig, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—3, 10—8.

Margaret Anderson, Richmond, defeated Hepsa Humphrey, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—3, 6—4.

Cecilia Riegel, Germantown, defeated Hebert Cortright, Huntingdon Valley, 6—4, 6—2.

[illegible] West, Germantown, won by default from Betty Bassett, Germantown.

Third Round

Marquisa Agostino Ferrante, Philadelphia Cricket, defeated Eleanor Cottman, Baltimore, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. W. Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Nancy Roe Repplier, Reading, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss John Gardiner, Merion, defeated Dorothy Morton, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. Harrison Smith, Merion, defeated Miss Ruth Hall, Reading, 6—3, 6—1.

Miss Page, Merion, defeated Mrs. Price Newhall, Germantown, 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Harrison, Haverford, defeated Mrs. Frank Harper, Bucks County, 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Margaret Anderson, Richmond, Va., defeated Miss Louise Rogerson, Richmond, Va., 6—4, 6—4.

Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., defeated Marquisa Agostino Ferrante, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—4, 6—4.

Charlotte L. Miller, University of California, defeated Mrs. deLloyd Thompson, Washington, Pa., 7—5, 6—3.

Mrs. Howard McCaskey, Germantown, defeated Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, Merion, 6—4, 6—4.

Mrs. Alfred R. Hunter, Germantown, defeated Mrs. Louis Bieler, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—4, 6—4.

Mrs. Frank Harper, Bucks County, and Mrs. William Price Newhall, Germantown, defeated Dorothy Bullitt and Barbara Kurtz, Philadelphia C. C., 6—4, 6—0.

Margaret Carspecken, Morgantown, W. Va., and Mrs. deLloyd Thompson, Washington, Pa., defeated Nancy Roe Repplier and Sidney Kutz, Reading, 6—4, 6—0.

Mrs. Alfred R. Hunter and Mrs. Louis Bieler, Philadelphia C. C., defeated Dorothy Morton and Elizabeth Goodman, Philadelphia C. C., 6—2, 6—4.

Margaret Anderson and Louise Rogerson, Richmond, Va., defeated Marquisa Agostino Ferrante, Philadelphia C. C., and Gertrude Ostheimer, Huntingdon Valley, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, and Anne B. Townsend, Merion, defeated Charlotte and Hepsa Humphrey, Philadelphia C. C., 6—0, 6—1.

Alison Harrison, Philadelphia C. C., and Mrs. J. Weir Sargent, Merion, defeated Henrietta Schmidt and Mrs. Joseph H. Grubb Jr., Merion, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. John F. Gardiner and Ruth Hall, Merion, defeated Mrs. Forrest Kerbaugh, Germantown, and Coralie Peale, Cynwyd, 6—2, 6—1.

Laura Pittenger, Haddonfield, N. J., and Mrs. Bari Pingst, Germantown, defeated Virginia Marshall and Ruth Gomery, Merion, 6—0, 6—1.

Second Round

Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, and Anne B. Townsend, Merion, defeated Alison Harrison, Philadelphia C. C., and Mrs. J. Weir Sargent, Merion, 6—4, 6—4.

Charlotte L. Miller, University of California, and Ann Page, Merion, defeated Elisa Coxe, Asheville, N. C., and Mrs. Harrison Smith, Merion, 6—2, 6—4.

Mrs. deLloyd Thompson, Washington, Pa., and Margaret Carspecken, Morgantown, W. Va., defeated Mrs. Frank Harper, Bucks County, and Mrs. W. Price Newhall, Germantown, 6—1, 6—1.

Eleanor Cottman, Baltimore, and Dorothy Anderson, Butler, Pa., defeated Cecilia and Phyllis Bowen, Cynwyd, 6—1, 6—3.

Third Round

Cecilia Riegel, Germantown, and Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, Merion, defeated Wight Pitler, Merion, and Isabel Morrell, Morristown, N. J., 6—3, 6—4.

Charlotte L. Miller, Berkeley, and Ann Page, Merion, defeated Mrs. George R. Powell and Mrs. Louis S. Delone, Philadelphia Country, 6—1, 6—2.

Two Upsets in Men's Tennis at Merion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 10—David N. Jones, Columbia University junior from New York, met with defeat in the third round of the men's Pennsylvania State and Middle States tennis championship tournament at the Merion Cricket Club yesterday, bowing to Joseph P. Oldhausen of the Idle Hour Tennis Club, Drexil Hill, Springfield, who scored a two-set victory at 6—4, 6—4. Jones, a favorite to win this tourney, perhaps played too much tennis yesterday; he paired with Wallace F. Johnson, University of Pennsylvania tennis coach, against William T. (Big Bill) Tilden 2d and, his young nephew, William T. Tilden 3d in a doubles exhibition.

The second upset of the day was scored by Joseph McFarland Case '33, University of Pennsylvania lad who lives in Port Jarvis, N. Y. Case defeated G. Frederick Roll of Glenside, University of Pennsylvania freshman team tennis captain this last season, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4. Roll was seeded sixth in this tourney.

R. Norris Williams 2d, seeded No. 1 and Samuel B. Gilpin, seeded second, both members of the Merion club, advanced to the fourth round, Gilpin defeating Arthur Reed of the Penn Athletic Club, 6—3, 6—4, and Williams trimming fellow Merion Cricket of the Cynwyd Club, 6—2, 6—4. Among other players to reach the fourth round yesterday were Donald S. Strachan, Princeton University sophomore from Philadelphia; William G. Foulke 2d, of Whitemarsh and Princeton University; Norman B. Bramall, Idle Hour Country Club, and Samuel B. Gilpin, Merion Cricket Club. The summary:

[illegible]

Harold Colborn, Idle Hour, defeated John Custer, Cynwyd, 6—3, 6—1.

Norman B. Bramall, Idle Hour, defeated W. M. Miller, Philadelphia Rifle Club, 6—4, 6—3.

Gabriel Lavine, Idle Hour, defeated Bernard Friedman, West Philadelphia High, 6—0, 6—1.

Fred Prokosch, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Fred Nolde, University Courts, 6—3, 6—0.

Samuel B. Gilpin, Merion Cricket Club, defeated Arthur Reed, Penn Athletic Club, 6—4, 6—4.

Donald S. Strachan, Princeton, defeated Robert Lingiebach, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—1, 6—1.

William G. Foulke 2d, Princeton, defeated William B. Kraft, Merion Cricket Club, 6—1, 6—1.

Dr. Carl H. Fischer, Woodbury, N. J., defeated Herbert Fischer, Cynwyd, 14—12, 3—6, 6—4.

EDITH A. QUIER LEADS WITH 169

Has Four-Stroke Advantage in Women's Eastern Golf Tourney

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROSLYN, N. Y., June 10—Edith A. Quier of the Berkshire Country Club, Reading, Pa., was still the leader at the end of the second day of play in the women's eastern golf championship, at the Engineers' Country Club, yesterday, and enters into her final 18 holes this morning with a four-stroke advantage over her nearest opponent, Helen L. Hicks of the Inwood Country Club, Inwood, N. Y. Miss Hicks passed the two contenders on the first day, Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Joseph Davis, of the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club, at Glen Head, N. Y., but was able to gain only one stroke on the leader, who now enjoys a clear lead of four strokes, with only 18 holes remaining of the 54 holes of medal play which settles the title.

The score of the leader yesterday was 86, to 85 for Miss Hicks and Mrs. J. Larocque Anderson of Cherry Valley Club, Garden City, N. Y., who led the field in the second round. Mrs. Hurd with an 89 is now in third position, with Mrs. Anderson fourth, while Mrs. Davis took 100 and dropped back into the crowd. Miss Quier now has a total of 169, Miss Hicks, 173, Mrs. Hurd, 175, and Mrs. Anderson, 179.

Frances Williams of the Lehigh Country Club, Allentown, Pa., the winner last year, is in a tie for fifth place with Mrs. N. S. Goldberger, of the Norwood Country Club of West Long Branch, N. J., with totals of 181, 12 in arrears to Miss Quier, with a practically impossible task to make up the difference. The summary.

	T	M.	Tot.
Edith A. Quier, Berkshire, Reading, Pa.	86	83	169
Helen L. Hicks, Inwood C. C.	85	88	173
Mrs. D. C. Hurd, Merion C. C.	89	86	175
Mrs. J. L. Anderson, Cherry Valley Club, N. Y.	85	94	179
Mrs. N. S. Goldberger, Norwood C. C., N. J.	90	91	181
Frances Williams, Lehigh C. C., Allentown, Pa.	91	90	181
Jane McCullough, Huntingdon Valley	91	92	183
Mrs. Philip L. Corson, Merion C. C.	90	94	184
Mrs. N. P. Rood, Wilmington C.C.	93	91	184
Martha Brewer, Wissa C. C.	89	95	184
Catherine Rinehart, Westchester C. C.	90	91	181
Mrs. Joseph Davis, Women's National	[illegible]		
Christine Gaynor, Merion	[illegible]		
Mrs. Harry Cook, Merion	[illegible]		
Mrs. Lee [illegible]	[illegible]		
Mrs. [illegible]	[illegible]		
Mrs. [illegible]	[illegible]		
Mrs.

SPAIN'S RADICALS DEMAND DRASTIC REFORMS IN RULE

Government Decree Announces Full Freedom of Propaganda to All Parties

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, June 9—With the general elections looming ahead a little more than a fortnight hence it becomes clear that not only are the Monarchist elements running an extremely feeble campaign, but that even the Right Wing Republicans are doing little to strengthen their position.

On the other hand, judging from speeches at hundreds of political meetings over the week end, the Radical note is becoming predominant.

In Valencia, Manuel Azana, Minister of War, delivered an harangue to a huge crowd, the gist of which was "It is not sufficient to administer legal justice to those responsible for years of tyranny. The Constitutional Assembly must deal with the matter with a view to demanding their heads, if necessary." His words were received with thundering applause.

In Murcia, Alvaro Albornoz, Minister of Public Works, defined the single chamber system of government, affirming a senate is inconsistent with democratic ideas.

In Madrid, the first important Communists' meeting ever held there was attended by 1500 people who listened to violent attacks on the present Government and its Socialist supporters. Even El Socialista, organ of the General Union of Workers, calls upon electoral propagandists to remember that if the Cortes does not prove really "revolutionary" in character three days after approval of the Constitution, a real revolution will take place in the streets.

No wonder El Debate, Roman Catholic organ, now Right Wing Republican, is filled with grave forebodings. Its editorial today relates that, although 20 leading persons of outstanding political and social prestige have been asked during the last few days to support the Right Wing Republican election program, all have refused. The Conservative elements cannot complain, it says, "as we never learn anything, not even after the exceedingly severe lessons we have received from Providence during the last two months."

Meanwhile the Government has made it clear that freedom of propaganda is guaranteed to everyone. An order has been sent to all governors instructing them to allow full liberty of speech but to repress disorders, from whatever side these may threaten.

The question has arisen whether the Cortes shall meet in the broiling atmosphere of Madrid, one of Europe's hottest capitals. San Sebastian temptingly offers its Kursaal, sea breezes and a grant of 500,000 pesetas, approximately $50,000, toward exchequer expenses by way of attraction.

Cadiz, despite its 100 degrees in the shade in August, demands that the Cortes shall meet there as a sentimental tribute to the famous Cortes of Cadiz, the progressive legislation of which surprised the world in 1812.

Another suggestion emanating from Indalescio Prieto, Minister of Finance, who keeps a tight hand on the purse strings, is the palace of El Escorial, with its proud memories of Philip II, and standing in the cool shade of the Guadarrama Mountains, some 30 miles away from the capital. The Government has made no final decision.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. T. J. Noblett, Springfield, Ill.
T. J. Noblett, Springfield, Ill.
Miss Lillie Roth, New York, N. Y.
Miss Rosa Federman, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Norris, Philadelphia, Pa.
Richard Carty, Wildwood, N. J.
Iva M. Carty, Wildwood, N. J.
James B. Carty, Wildwood, N. J.
Christabel H. Burns, Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. Harriet G. Hamilton, Montague, Mass.
Mrs. Florence M. Erskine, Bangor, Me.
Miss Ruth H. Crowell, Bangor, Me.
Mrs. Lucile Appel Putnam, Staten Island, N. Y.
Mrs. Pearle Appel, Staten Island, N. Y.
Miss Leila M. Robinson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Helen F. Welch, Westfield, N. J.
Mrs. Martha E. Snodgrass, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Earl L. Davis, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Gertrude Bonner, San Mateo, Calif.
Agnes G. Robertson, Eugene, Ore.
Mrs. Eloise Conway, Dallastown, Pa.
Miss Grace E. Heenan, York, Pa.
Roland M. Heenan, York, Pa.
Mrs. Margaretta M. Heenan, York, Pa.
Alice L. Mixer, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Phoebe Simmons, Gardiner, Me.
Raymond M. Jones, Muncie, Ind.
Thursa H. Jones, Muncie, Ind.
Virginia Jones, Muncie, Ind.
Miss Helen H. Hanna, Muncie, Ind.
Mrs. Mabel F. Jones, Waterbury, Conn.
Mrs. Addie R. Palmer, Waterbury, Conn.
J. H. Tate, Lansdowne, Pa.
Mrs. Florence M. Tate, Lansdowne, Pa.
Mrs. Maria S. Bensley, Waterbury, Conn.
Mrs. Mildred R. Mannel, Waterbury, Conn.
Mrs. Sylvia J. Todd, Fitchburg, Mass.
Miss Lottie M. Brown, Fitchburg, Mass.
Mrs. Stella S. Rathbun, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Grace G. Lay, Jamestown, N. Y.
Martha M. Atwood, Dumont, N. J.
Mrs. Olga Rommel, Bergenfield, N. J.
Mrs. Alma A. Ball, Bergenfield, N. J.
Mrs. Charlotte Risk, Birmingham, Mich.
Mrs. Minnie M. Backus, Akron, O.
Mrs. Ada P. Miller, Akron, O.
Mrs. Helena A. Long, Fairhaven, Mass.
Mrs. Anna E. Olsen, No. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grace Eleanor Mott,, Oakland, Calif.
Sidney T. Graves, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Queenie L. Graves, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Lucy M. Gay, No. Dartmouth, Mass.
Mrs. May Davis Dod, Newark, N. J.
Miss Jennie Gibson, Newark, N. J.
Miss Isobel L. Robinson, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Katie Franck, Norwood, O.
Mrs. Sarah D. Roberts, Louisville, Ky.
Miss M. Richey Wilson, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.
Miss E. M. Draeger, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Hattie G. Schwenker, St. Louis, Mo.
Louis Miller, Pasadena, Calif.
M. Florence Rapson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Marion N. Tyler, Fairhaven, Mass.
Miss Velma Willingham, Dallas, Tex.
Mrs. Ida A. Lee, Canandaigua, N. Y.
Elizabeth Crosby, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. Frances Richardson, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. Justin Bamberger, Oakland, Calif.
James W. Palmer, Berkeley, Calif.
Mrs. Dora Hale Owen, Kansas City, Mo.
A. J. Lichtig, Oakland, Calif.
Genevieve H. Lichtig, Oakland, Calif.
Mrs. Dorothy C. Southwick, Hartford, Conn.
Minna Amory Voskuyl, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence M. Smith, Fitchburg, Mass.
Mrs. Mary H. Oliver, Washington, D. C.
Parry H. Paul, Moorestown, N. J.
Mrs. Jean Daggett Paul, Moorestown, N. J.
Mrs. Jessie D. Moxom, Oak Park, Ill.
Miss Helen Paul, Moorestown, N. J.
Miss Mary Parker Ives, Meriden, Conn.
Mrs. Maude C. Stall, Fitchburg, Mass.
Mrs. Marie B. Elliott, Mexia, Tex.
Royden W. McCurdy, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.
A. Bruce Lee, Westport, Conn.
Mrs. Edith M. Chandler, Chicago, Ill.
J. Savory Chandler, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Louise M. Martin, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
John Martin, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Mrs. Lizzie Rammel, Wausau, Wis.
Mrs. Verna Kuester, Wausau, Wis.
Lura Case Berry, Oak Park, Ill.
Mrs. A. E. Drenan, Louisville, Ky.
Francis A. Moore, Springfield, Mass.
Marietta Thomas Webb, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Reba Ward, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Mrs. Annie C. Winner, Bedford, N. Y.
Joseph I. Cornell, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Eva M. West, Washington, D. C.
Dorothy Robinson, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Mrs. Carolyn Robinson, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Mrs. Harriette G. Hinrichs, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Bertha Duquette, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Gertrude Montgomery, Bay City, Mich.
Howard A. Baker, Passaic, N. J.
Mrs. Maude West Baker, Passaic, N. J.
Ada F. Johnston, Palm Beach, Fla.
Mrs. Benjamin E. Tabor, Fairhaven, Mass.
Mrs. Charles Matthews, New Bedford, Mass.
Mrs. Louise R. Macy, New Bedford, Mass.
Mrs. Elsie A. Baker, Forest Hills, N. Y.
Miss Alice L. White, Bristol, Conn.
Mrs. Mary Alta McNally, Akron, O.
Albert Malmberg, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Katherine C. Tedrahn, Elmhurst, Ill.
Miss Gertrude M. Stobaeus, South Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Carrington Hening, Montclair, N. J.
Peyton J. Henry, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Nina V. Henry, New York, N. Y.
Harry Lowy, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Edna M. Stirling, Altoona, Pa.
Mrs. Gertrude M. Edmondson, Steelton, Pa.
Nelle G. Frederick, Harrisburg, Pa.
Mrs. Frances Eyre, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Cora I. Charon, Manchester, N. H.
Jessie Keyes Dewell, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. D. M. Haefele, Paris, Tex.
Miss Ethel E. Graham, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Clara L. Spitler, Canton, O.
Mrs. Gertrude L. Nist, Canton, O.
Mrs. Anna L. Lundberg, Holdrege, Neb.
Miss Gladwys I. Johnson, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
George R. Lowe, Ottawa, Ont., Can.
Mrs. Emma A. Butler.
Miss Mary Rizzotto, Hingham, Mass.
Mrs. Leonore Wickes, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. M. A. Worthington, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mabel G. Horn, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lillian C. Olsen, Malverne, N. Y.
Mrs. Olive C. Donsman, Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Effie P. Klein, Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Grace T. Bleakly, East Orange, N. J.
Miss Lucy S. Trippe, San Francisco, Calif.
Howard G. Bleakly, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. John Carson Adams, St. Louis, Mo.
John Carson Adams, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Clara E. B. Walker, Oshawa, Ont., Can.
Mrs. Elizabeth R. James, Oshawa, Ont., Can.
Mrs. Caroline Kallman, Dalton, Mass.
Mrs. Mahalia Still, Hingham, Mass.
Mrs. Lenna S. Watson, East Weymouth, Mass.
Mrs. Celia L. Wilder, East Weymouth, Mass.
Miss Fannie M. Kattelle, Hampton, Va.
Mrs. Edith J. Arnold, Fargo, N. D.
Mrs. La Rue M. Hodges, Asheville, N. C.
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New of Freemasonry

"WHY do Masons observe St. John the Baptist's Day on June 24?" was propounded at the June meeting of a lodge of instruction in Massachusetts. And the questioner was not a new initiate, but a gray-bearded Past Master. Of course, Dr. Mackey in his invaluable Encyclopedia says Masons borrowed their festivals from the church, that of St. John the Baptist on June 24 and St. John the Evangelist on Dec. 27. But he also indicates that the custom goes far back into history, even before the Christian era. The Masonic Outlook, answering a similar query, says the June 24 custom "is probably as old as the world. The day marks the summer solstice when the sun has reached the meridian of its power and stands at the opposite pole to St. John the Evangelist's Day in December, when the day is the shortest. . . . Operative Masons early adopted the two antiphonal days as their own. Each is a period of remembrance, of rejoicing, when Masons, forgetting local concerns, may refresh and enlarge their sense of Freemasonry as a whole, its vast design, its world-girdling fellowship."

* * *

Special legislation by the Grand Lodge of New York has brought to fruition a lodge of research. Scholars who compose it will confine their activities to investigating the history, traditions and philosophy of the craft. It is permitted to do no degree work, but has a territory co-extensive with the Grand Lodge itself. It must be composed of Master Masons, who may be either Active or Corresponding members. The honor of a Fellowship is reserved for outstanding Masonic students. Of Active members the limit will be 100, a membership confined to actual Masonic students and scholars who are known for their researches. They will prepare papers on various Masonic subjects assigned them; the papers and the criticisms of them made by other Active members will constitute the Transactions, which will be published from time to time and distributed to both classes of members. The Corresponding members will be any number of Master Masons who may be interested in this work and wish to further it. A member especially equipped for a specific topic, will be assigned to study it. He will have sufficient time to make a thorough research and to prepare his findings in a paper to be read at a stated date. His paper will have been read by other Active members, who can turn on it the light of their scholarship, so that the combination of the two will constitute a comprehensive survey.

* * *

This American Lodge of Research has followed the example of the famous Quattuor Coronati Lodge in England, organized in the middle of the nineteenth century for historical research. The transactions of the English lodge form one of the most valuable collections of Masonic studies available. What Quattuor Coronati has done for English Masonry, this new lodge aims to do for Masonry in America and in New York State especially. The charter was granted at the meeting of the Grand Lodge of New York in May, was delivered to the lodge shortly thereafter, in its first communication. What it entertained the delegates to the Conference of Masonic Librarians and Students assembled on May 21 to 23 in New York City. The Master is Most Worshipful Charles H. Johnson, Grand Master of New York, a graduate of Harvard and of Boston University, widely known sociologist, and for the last 15 years Commissioner of Social Welfare of the State of New York. Its Senior Warden is Frederick B. Robinson, president of the College of the City of New York, author of several works on social and economics. For its Junior Warden the lodge has Albert S. Pride of Jamestown, N. Y., a popular Masonic scholar; its Chaplain Rev. James E. Craig, of the editorial staff of the New York Sun, author of many Masonic books and writings. Its Senior Deacon, Dr. Eugene T. Sawyer of Ithaca, known throughout the East for his Masonic activities and authorship; its Treasurer, Jacob C. Klinck, an active worker in diocesan matters in the Episcopal Church on Long Island; its Secretary, Richard Rex Wright, editor of House and Garden and author of some 25 books.

* * *

Others whose names are found on the first roster are Charles A. Brockaway, author of two books on Masonic history and several magazine articles and secretary of the Aurea Grata Bodies of Brooklyn; Howard P. Nash of Brooklyn; Henry C. Turner, Judge Advocate of the Grand Lodge of New York; Ossian Lang, Grand Historian; Robert Judson Kenworthy, Grand Secretary; William L. Tasch and Harry Stephen Vorhis of New York; William Stuart of Canisteo, N. Y.; Henry G. Meacham, Grand Lecturer; Grant Goudelle of Minoa, N. Y., the Rev. Joseph L. Fink of Buffalo, and David A. Embury of New York City. The dual membership privilege which prevails in New York and many other Masonic jurisdictions will make possible active membership in this lodge without relinquishing attachments to mother lodges, and the corresponding members are in the manner of associates. The nature of the work of this new lodge will require only four meetings a year, since its members will meet only to report their findings and read their papers. Moreover, its charter permits it to assemble wherever in the State of New York it chooses, so that meetings may be held not alone in New York City but in other centers of Masonic endeavor.

* * *

Recently compiled statistics show that the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction, whose active membership is restricted by rule to 33, at the present time actually has only 25 Sovereign Grand Inspectors General. It has conferred on 2180 the grade Inspector General Honorary, and on 3512 that of Knight Commander of the Court of Honor.

* * *

Planning well in advance for next year's celebration in honor of Brother George Washington, the United States Bicentennial Commission is calling for patriotic observance of Flag Day on June 14. Washington's intense interest in the national emblem is cited as well as his accomplishments which made the nation possible. Attention is also called to the fact that another Freemason, Brother Richard Evelyn Byrd, within the last decade has carried the flag to both poles.

* * *

Cherokee Lodge, No. 10, of Tahlequah, Okla., is looking forward to a new temple. To provide a site required razing the hall which was erected in 1853. The process revealed hand hewn timbers, joined with oak pins instead of iron spikes. It is recorded that land for the original building was presented to the Masons by the Cherokee nation, then sitting in council.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

CANADA

ONTARIO

Toronto (Fifth Church): Capitol Theater, 2498 Yonge Street, 2:30 p. m. and 4:15 p m., June 14.

UNITED STATES

CONNECTICUT

Waterbury: Waterbury Women's Club, 74 Central Avenue, 8:15 p. m., June 16.

MAINE

Bangor: Church Edifice, 183 French Street, 8 p. m., June 16.

Calais: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 16.

MASSACHUSETTS

Fairhaven (auspices First Church, New Bedford): Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., June 14.

Great Barrington: Mahaiwe Theater, 3 p. m., June 14.

Marshfield: Church, Main Street, Marshfield Hills, 3:30 p. m., June 14.

Woburn: Unitarian Church, Woburn Center, 8 p. m., June 15.

NEW YORK

Buffalo (First Church): Elmwood Music Hall, Virginia Street and Elmwood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., June 20.

Hudson Falls: Washington County Court House, 8 p. m., June 18.

Johnstown: Grange Hall, 8:15 p. m., June 18.

PENNSYLVANIA

North East: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 19.

Amusements

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Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME
WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk.
5:05 Mme. Bertha Dupes, French diction.
5:30 The Dancesteens.
5:45 Limerick program.
6:00 Quaker Puzzleman.
6:05 "Old Palmer."
6:00 Big Brother; Legion of Safety.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 The Edisonians; soloist.
7:00 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:15 NBC, Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank La Forge, pianist.
7:30 The Bostonians.
8:00 NBC, "Bobby" Jones, golf talk.
8:15 NBC, Mae Questel, diseuse.
8:30 NBC, Mobiloil Concert: Gladys Rice, soprano; male chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 NBC, National Electric Light Association Program: American Indian artists; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Palmolive Hour; Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; International Singers, male quartet; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, String dance orchestra; Grantland Rice interview of Rogers Hornsby.
11:00 NBC, Nellie Revell.
11:15 E. B. Rideout; announcements; news.
11:30 NBC, St. Regis Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Chats With Peggy Winthrop."
5:15 Sport Review.
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs."
6:00 Time; weather; Roadman.
6:08 Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Ranny Week's Serenade.
6:30 Lee Dinner Music.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Wolverine Serenaders; piano duo.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook Quaker Man.
7:45 NBC, "Believe It or Not," Ripley.
8:00 Concert program.
8:15 Popular recorded program.
8:30 "Down on the Farm."
8:45 "Miniature Minstrels."
9:00 NBC, "First Nighter" sketch: "The Blonde Alibi."
9:00 Variety Hour.
9:30 NBC, Goldman Band Concert.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 Temperature; Radio Billboard.
10:50 Louis's Hungry Five; skit.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:15 Joe Rines and his Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-243m)

5:00 Ted and his Gruen Gang.
5:30 "Show Time"; organ.
6:30 The Haven Orchestra.
6:45
7:00
7:30
8:00 CBS, Ellington's Orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Vocal Varieties.
8:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Ballad Hour.
10:00 CBS, Lopez's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Little Orphan Annie.
10:45 CBS, Lane Park Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Publishers' Fraternal Magazine; Joseph M. Painting.
11:15 CBS, Penn Wingard's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Baseball scores; news; time.
11:45 Eddy Walsh's orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
12:15 Lew Tobin and his orchestra.
12:30 Organ and Piano.
12:45 Joe Maher's Irish Minstrels.
1:00 The Gossipers.
1:15 Voice and piano.
1:30 CBS, Rhythm Choristers.
1:45 "After the Curtain Falls"; "My Lady Tempus," a reverie on "Much Ado About Nothing."
2:00 Le Paradis Band, Joe Smith, director.
2:30 Organ recital.
3:00 Emory Daugherty's Orchestra.
3:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
4:00 CBS, Fletcher Henderson's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio."
9:10 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:25 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, Two-way conversation between Thomas A. Edison, Fort Myers, Fla., and West Alton Jones, Atlantic City, N. J.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Home decorating.
4:47 p. m.—Transoceanic relay to Australia.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Artists Recital.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox, Detroit, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; recordings; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Savoy Plaza Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:45 p. m.—CBS programs.

AIR SERVICE SUSPENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—The air mail and passenger service run by a French company between Port-of-Spain and Cuidad Bolivar has been temporarily suspended, it is announced here, pending the reorganization of the company.

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The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by speaker and network in parenthesis.
"CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System. "CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast.
"NBC": "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast.
"To KOA," "To KOB": when following above, indicates western limit of network.
"Jr." coast to coast network.
Call letters given single station programs.
Time: p. m., eastern daylight saving, unless otherwise stated.

FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 11

Vocal and Instrumental

Robert Simmons, tenor; salon orchestra (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Operetta tunes and ballads. 8:30.
Arthur Brisbane, guest speaker; **Jessica Dragonette**, soprano; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (WEAF—T). Second network program of the National Electric Association convened at Atlantic City. Arranged by courtesy of the American Radiator Company, who gave up their regular broadcast period, 9.
Mme. Luella Melius, coloratura soprano; concert orchestra, Don Voorhees, conductor (General Foods—WJZ—T). Two familiar coloratura, the "Bell Song" from Delibes's "Lakme," and Benedict's "The Wren," also arrangements of the "Blue Danube Waltz" and "The Music Box," by Mme. Melius. 9:30.

Rhythmic Music

Rosamund Johnson's Negro male quartet; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra (Fleischmann—WEAF—T). The Noah's Ark classic, "Animals Came in One by One," "Deep River" and arrangement of "The Peanut Vendor," by quartet. 8.
Brad and Al, comedy vocal duo; Bert Lown and his orchestra (CBS to KOIL, Omaha). Fifteen minutes. 9.
Oliver Smith, tenor; **Eugene Ormandy**, violinist-conductor (National Sugar—WEAF Chain to WIBO, Chicago). Special medley entitled "Memories of the New York Hippodrome," ballads and popular review. 9:30.
Breen and De Rose Air Birthday (WJZ Chain). Eighth anniversary with a group of those who "knew them when" in the studio. Rudy Vallee and Paul Whiteman will extend their compliments orchestrally. 11:30.

Popular Soloists

Mary Charles, soprano (CBS to KOIL, Omaha). Fifteen minute drama-melody period. 8:15.
Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra (WJZ Chain to WCKY, Covington). 9.
Irene Beasley, "Long Tall Girl From Dixie"; **Men About Town Trio and orchestra** (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 10:45.
Willard Robison (WJZ Chain to WCKY, Kansas City). "Syncopated sermons." 10:45.
Gene Austin, "Good Scout of Radio" (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). 11:15.
Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor (CBS to KLZ, Denver). Nocturne. 12:30 a. m.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"The Black Mask" (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller period. 8:15.
"The Diamond Rush" (Hamilton—CBS to KOIL, Omaha). Story from the South African diamond rush of 1926. 8:45.
"Robin Adair" (WJZ Chain to WCKY, Covington). "Story Behind the Song" period. 10.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Dinner music. 6:30.
Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Verdi, Strauss and modern American composer. Robert Braine's "Dance of the Chairs." 11.

Talks

"Mail the Artist" (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). Henry Butcher, Salt Lake Tribune, Columbia staff writer, being selected for his "Josh" parodies on Walter Winchell world say. 8:45.

Vocal

Mid-Week Hymn Sing (WEAF—T). Half hour of religious favorites by mixed quartet.
Sigmund Nissen (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Male quartet singing from Stamford, Conn.

Transoceanic Program

Tales of Two Cities (WJZ Chain). Half hour from the Royal Albert Hall Theater, London.

Hill Billy Music

Sons of Pioneers (WJZ Chain to KOA, Den-ver).

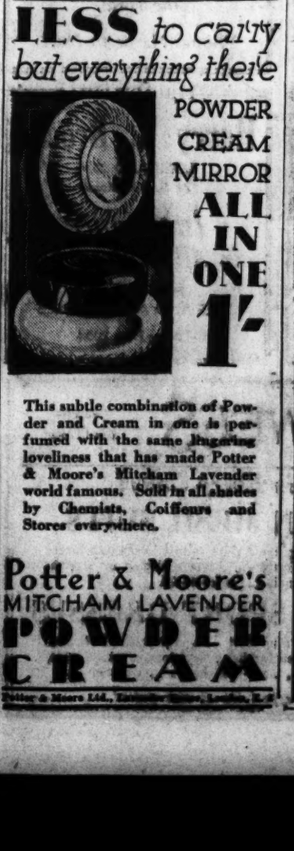
Daytime Programs

Morning Devotions (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). Musical program by
(WJZ Chain to KOIL, Omaha). Commodity Artists Recital.
(CBS—T). Forty-
(WEAF Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Joe Rines, Physician.
(WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Talks on food, health and

The Daily Weather Map

BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

BARROW STORES—CAFE
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND



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GERMANS PLAN WAYS TO MEET HEAVY DEFICIT

(Continued from Page 1)

behalf in which France has participated under every precaution showed by their artificial character, they declare, that as yet there does not exist a natural basis for capital relations between Germany and France.

Whether the rigidness, which has been manifesting itself of late in the financial and political affairs of Europe, will experience a relaxation depends on the outcome of the controversy on the Austro-German project and on M. Briand's competitive scheme. Also the generous international credit plan of the Governor of the Bank of England, Montagu Norman, as well as the smaller plan of Emil Franqui, of Belgium, are both as yet in the stage of fundamental discussion.

The Bank for International Settlements is helping as much as it can by permitting certain amounts at its disposal, accruing from current revenues, partly from German reparation payments, to remain in Germany, or by reinvesting them there. But that merely suffices to facilitate Germany's transfer of foreign bills. It is no effective capital aid. A rediscounting of so-called Russian bills—long-term bills accruing from the delivery and credit agreement recently concluded between German industrialists and Russian trusts—has not been promised by the Bank for International Settlements. But negotiations are apparently still under way to enable the German Gold Discount Bank to rediscount such bills with the Bank for International Settlements.

Budget Unbalanced

Realization that the Reich's budget has not yet been balanced by the various financial programs of the last years contributes to the pessimism in German economic affairs. Although the new budget year commenced only on April 1, it has already become evident that, owing to the general economic depression, the revenue from taxes, especially from the income, the wage and the turnover tax, is below estimates. The increase of duties on beer and tobacco and on various commodities will not yield the expected revenues. One must reckon with the possibility of a total deficit of the Reich, the federal states and the communes of more than 1,000,000,000 marks in the current budget year. The budgets of many other, more wealthy, nations, may not be any better off. Even the United States is facing a considerably heavier deficit. But the United States has greater possibilities of balancing it.

The Reich's Government has announced that in view of the impossibility of a further increase of taxation, there is nothing left to be done but to once more cut down expenses.

For the time being, the Reich is compelled to cover its cash needs by issuing treasury bonds on the capital market whenever there are gaps in the current revenues. The capital market is absorbing these treasury bonds without much difficulty. But the money which has been set free by business, owing to the lowered volume of production, the declining prices and reduced stocks is thus being absorbed to a considerable degree by the state and the communes before it has a chance to press on the interest rate, which would be in the interest of the economic situation.

Unemployment as such fell by 240,000 in April. Since its climax in the middle of February more than 700,000 jobless have found employment. Nevertheless, the number of unemployed still reached 4,390,000 men and women at the end of April. For the time being there are no indications that its reduction is due to anything but to the usual seasonal improvement.

RAILMEN PROTEST TRUCK USE

UTICA, N. Y., June 9 (AP)—Following the example of Oneida Lodge, 164, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Railroad Carmen's Local, 1015, tonight unanimously voted to boycott chain stores and other commercial houses using truck rather than railroad transportation facilities. The Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks, Express Division,

THE HOME FORUM

The Domesday Book of Dilkusha

DILKUSHA has its guide, philosopher and friend in the person of Mr. George Peters. Most of us got to know him in the same way. We ourselves called at his store in search of a nutmeg grater, and came away having made a friend. Others have had the same experience. They have wandered into Peters' emporium, seeking the satisfaction of various material requirements. They have fallen into conversation with Mr. Peters himself; and from that time onward they have gone to the store, incidentally doubtless to buy something or other, but chiefly—and here we all feel alike—to have a talk with Mr. Peters.

A little man, wiry and light of step, with a full head of black hair scarcely touched with gray, a face bronzed by sixty years spent largely in the open, and a pair of bright friendly hazel eyes set in creases that add, if possible, to their attractiveness. That is Mr. Peters.

We expect that every small place—well, every smallish place—has its central figure. Someone who, "Lor' bless you, sir, 'ave known this 'ere town for fifty years and more," and is the main depository of its traditions. But, while we don't grudge any other town or village its oracle, we still claim that Mr. Peters is as unique as Dilkusha itself.

It isn't merely that he is still as active and alert as can be. Nor is it that he was at an English public school, from which he ran away to sea and sailed several times round the world before he emerged from his 'teens. The fact that he has been a resident of Dilkusha for fifty years would naturally give him authority, but it wouldn't make him so universally sought after.

We all love Mr. Peters, in fact, because he loves all of us. If he is in the store when any of us drop in, he leaves whatever he is doing and comes across to us, as if he read our thoughts and knew that we wanted to have a talk with him. Moreover, it is plain that, with him, these talks do not operate as interruptions of his work, but as helps thereto. At least, that is the impression—possibly an unduly flattering one—which we carry away. We are often tempted to wonder how and when, between these constant interruptions, he takes up the threads of his very miscellaneous business; until we remember that he really begins his work what time the rest of us are posting off to the club or the golf course. When we are returning to dinner in the late gloaming, we often meet the brave little man motoring home to his distant bungalow, which is eventually reached on foot down a pass too narrow and precipitous for motor traffic.

The charm of these talks is their many-sidedness. Mr. Peters is, of course, an authority on Dilkusha and the whole region of hills of which it is the center. He knows every tree and flower, every bird and beast (including tiger and deer), every house and hill for forty miles round. He knows every man, woman and child in the place from the Governor downward. What is more, he knew their parents and sometimes their grandparents. He is a walking history and gazeteer of Dilkusha, but has not even a nodding acquaintance with its gossip. That is one of the secrets of his unique influence; he neither vends nor listens to mere gossip.

But Mr. Peters is far from being a mere Domesday book of Dilkusha. He is the leading arborist in India. What he doesn't know about trees isn't worth knowing. He has thirty thousand of them on his estate just outside Dilkusha, on the steepest of the ghats that conduct to the plains. Not thirty thousand different varieties, perhaps, but these certainly run into thousands—and he knows all about their queer little ways, and deals with them exactly as he deals with human beings. There is hardly a fruit you can mention that he can't and doesn't grow. It happens that his estate is nicely adjusted to pretty nearly every kind of climate. It isn't too high for tropical or subtropical growths, and it isn't too low for things like apples, pears, plums and all the special delights of the temperate zone.

Mr. Peters in his store is a delightful person, but Mr. Peters among his trees is at his best. He lives in a gorge, with frowning hills rising up steeply on all sides of him except one; and on that you get a delicious vista of the plains six thousand feet below you, bathed in the gold of the afternoon sun, flushed with the purple of distance. Here, on a grassy lawn, overshadowed by mimosa and sycamore, you lie and gaze over the panorama of Mysore, while Mr. Peters ransacks the corners of his memory for your benefit and spreads before you the harvest of sixty active years as sailor, rubber grower, planter and tourist.

We think he still must have the sailor's mentality—an essential simplicity of heart which survives a thousand disillusionments and preserves its honest, kindly outlook. He is shrewd enough; most sailors are. He can read men, and is not easily taken in. But he is much given to helping lame dogs over stiles. If they prove ungrateful or unworthy, that is their lookout.

In short, Mr. Peters remains a boy—a delightful boy, who has only outgrown the age of wanton mischief and has retained its frankness, its eager interest in things, its sense of fun, its noble aspirations. Above all, its modesty. He has seen far more than you have; but he is even more willing to listen than to talk, and he has that rare gift, the habit of bending every faculty to the business of hearing what you have to say. It is the most delicate, and at the same time the sincerest, compliment which can be paid you. We have noticed the same thing in more than one of the great men with whom we have come into contact. Does their greatness lie in this rapt attention, this absorption in the comprehension of another's viewpoint, this complete self-forgetfulness?

We have always been conscious of a quiet greatness about Mr. Peters—a great gentleman.

Goodness! We had almost forgotten Mrs. Peters, although she is twice as big as Mr. Peters! How could we possibly have come so near to overlooking her, with her matronly presence and shrewd gray eyes? She is years younger than Mr. Peters, but she mothers him and their grandchildren in equal measure. Indeed, she mothers everybody, from her servants, whom she lectures in the vernacular, to the neighboring villagers, whom she nurses and chastises by turns as the circumstances may seem to demand. Both servants and villagers profess to stand in awe of her; but the fact remains that not a single servant will leave her. She says she wishes they would, for she wants to get rid of some of them. But, even if she dismisses them, they refuse to go. They hang about the house, or lie in wait for her at the garden gate; and, just when she is about to motor into Dilkusha, they throw themselves at her feet and beg to be taken back into service.

"What can you do?" she appeals to us, in describing these moving scenes. "I've got to take them back—and they know it."

While Mr. Peters grows his trees, Mrs. Peters grows her flowers—and lovely ones they are too: delphiniums, and sweet peas, and hollyhocks, and verbenas, and carnations, and daffodils, together with amaryllis and glory lilies, and zinnias, and balsam, and hibiscus, and oleander; and, above all, the most marvelous wistaria, which covers the whole east wall of the house with its pendant purple blooms. Temperate and tropical flora grow side by side in the utmost amity in Mrs. Peters' garden. Presumably, because she loves them all impartially. Which is what we want, above all things, in this great garden of an Indian land!

A. J. F. B.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Query

Don't say that even now there creep
Long shadows on the lawn—
It seems but one rose-scented hour
Since birdsong woke the dawn.

I meant to do a host of things:
A little frock to hem,
And baby socks to fold and darn—
A dainty heap of them.

I planned to sweep and dust today
And bake a cherry pie—
I only briefly watched the thrush
That taught her young to fly.

The pansies looking up at me
Deserved a word or two,
And there were tender vines to train
Before a high wind blew.

The yellow vested honey-bee
Delayed me with its song,
And buds were opening in scores—
Yet did I tarry long?

The far blue heavens lifted up
My very heart at dawn,
And I have been so glad, but yet
Where *has* the sweet day gone?

MAUDE DE VERBE NEWTON.

The Roman Bath

The most important thing about the Roman Bath, in the city that bears its name, is that the bath is of use still. Perhaps, when the Romans left and the Saxons came, when a new city arose and the old one was forgotten, the Bath was built over and hidden from sight and memory—but saved forever. No man could dismantle it or cart its stones away to build himself a house, for no one knew yhat was there. The sandaled feet of the medieval wayfarer passed along the street above it, the Elizabethan who went over seas to find his treasure-trove strode across it, unknowing; and it was not till the eighteenth century that Bath awoke to find this precious thing in its earth. To this day all is not uncovered, and never can be; for the old churchmen, ignorant of what lay beneath, built another lovely jewel up above—the Abbey. And who, to find one jewel, could destroy another? Enough is left to show the beauty of the Roman work. The water that fills it, warm and mellow and golden-green, flows into the Bath through the culverts which the Romans made two thousand years ago. It has stained orange the edges of the old gray stones, to match the golden fish that dart from side to side. Sometimes the sun turns the water into topaz, and adds an emerald gleam to the ferns that grow in the crannies of the pillars.

This Bath which the Romans knew for three hundred years has changed little. There is one thing except it which takes you back more than anything else could do, one thing which "makes the years seem moments in the eternal silence"—an insignificant, significant thing. For three hundred years the bathers ran swiftly along one edge of the bath to the corner where they plunged in. For three hundred years they ran in the same way, inclining the body away from the water till they turned quickly and let themselves go. The stone is worn away into a long ridge where those myriad feet have sped, turned, plunged. Who were they All? The Emperor Claudius, who built the Bath, Julius Cæsar, Hadrian, Constantine the Great? It is full of possibilities, that worn, authentic stone. It tells of long summer days, of "swimmers into coolness leaping"; for it listened to a babble of talk, "and every conceivable kind of noise," according to Seneca. Then "a ball-player begins to count his own throws"—and with that comes a sound from another bath in the next great chamber, the merry shout of children bathing with their mothers. That would have been the prettiest thing to see! It is easy to imagine it, standing by this smaller, shallower bath—the laughing mothers and the children, rosy with delight, flinging the ball to and fro to each other over the water. There are now no marks made by their little soft feet, for they did not dive; but laughed and splashed and romped, learning to swim, perhaps, or sitting along the edges watching the others play. This bath is not magnificent as the large one is; the heating system, with the Roman soot still clinging to the chimneys, is more wonderful. But these have not the fascination that lingers round the memory of those children, black-haired and handsome, romping in the bath, with their mothers, gentle and dignified, watching their joy.

Elegiac Verse

Peradventure of old, some bard in Ionian Islands,
Walking alone by the sea, hearing the wash of the waves,
Learned the secret from them of the beautiful verse elegiac,
Breathing into his song motion and sound of the sea.

For as the wave of the sea, upheaving in long undulations,
Plunges loud on the sands, pauses, and turns, and retreats,
So the Hexameter, rising and singing, with cadence sonorous,
Falls; and in refluent rhythm back the Pentameter flows.

Not in his youth alone, but in age, may the heart of the poet
Bloom into song, as the gorse blossoms in autumn and spring.

Not in tenderness wanting, yet rough are the rhymes of our poet;
Though it be Jacob's voice, Esau's, alas! are the hands.

Let us be grateful to writers for what is left in the inkstand;
When to leave off is an art only attained by the few. . . .

By the mirage uplifted, the land floats vague in the ether,
Ships and the shadows of ships hang in the motionless air;
So by the art of the poet our common life is uplifted,
So, transfigured, the world floats in a luminous haze. . . .

Down from the mountain descends the brooklet, rejoicing in freedom;
Little it dreams of the mill hid in the valley below;
Glad with the joy of existence, the child goes singing and laughing,
Little dreaming what toils lie in the future concealed.

As the ink from our pen, so flow our thoughts and our feelings
When we begin to write, however sluggish before.

Like the Kingdom of Heaven, the Fountain of Youth is within us;
If we seek it elsewhere, old shall we grow in the search.

If you would hit the mark, you must aim a little above it;
Every arrow that flies feels the attraction of earth. . . .

Great is the art of beginning, but greater the art is of ending;
Many a poem is marred by a superfluous verse.

LONGFELLOW, Hyperion.

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A Courtyard, Segovia. From an Etching by Lionel Lindsay

The Thousand-Year Box

Writing lately to the great-great-granddaughter of the Honorable Walter Bolger, to whom our shop-shadower belonged in the days when he and his sons wove in it the cloth for their own wearing, I asked her if she still had the copper bookplate that her mother found in her grandfather's thousand-year box. She replied that she had the bookplate, but that she didn't know what a "thousand-year box" was. That seemed strange, for the heavy wooden box about the size of a steamer trunk, though usually much deeper, used to be as much a necessity for good housekeeping as the washtubs, not "laundry tubs," often kept in the same place with it, the shop or the barn. . . .

It was an institution passed down through successive generations, each of which added its quota to the contents. It was the receptacle for all small articles of metal, discards of the household, for which there was no immediate need, but which suggested to a lively imagination or to an experienced mind a variety of uses to which they might be put. . . . There were brass knobs, no two alike, odd locks, odder keys, parts of draw handles, bolts, rings, hooks and eyes for closet doors, and brass buttons for the same, and even door-knockers. . . .

Sometimes a sewing-bird could be found with the rest of the "trash." I wish that I had our own which was a dragon, and of bronze, instead of the usual silvery metal. Whether beast or bird, its jaw or beak held the material to be hemmed, and on the crown of its head was a tiny, velvet-covered pincushion, about as big as the end of one's finger. Under the body was a screw that fastened it to the table. They were most convenient for their original purpose, and in time of need could be used for a tack hammer. . . .

The thousand - year box was a thing despised by the good housewife, who contemptuously spoke of its contents as "clutter." But even she has been known to resort to it surreptitiously, and gingerly turn over its accumulations with a poker, in the hope of finding a special key, or a brass ring, or a lamp bottom or brass, or even of glass. Lamp bottoms and broken candlesticks and sometimes the "foot" of a preserve dish—many of these last very beautiful in design—were highly prized for supports for pincushions in the days of the thousand-year box.

These little pillars—the smaller size—were surmounted by a ball-shaped cushion, with narrow ribbon tied around to hide the raw edges of the silk covering. . . . Starting with a bit of worthless clutter, that is, "waste," it was first converted into a strictly utilitarian contrivance, and then, by a bit of old brocade and a length of left-over fringe, it finally emerged, while still retaining its usefulness, as a thing of beauty; although it was left for a later generation to formulate a theory suggested by these "blind æsthetic gropings" of their ancestors. — MARY ELIZA STARBUCK, in "My House and I, A Chronicle of Nantucket."

Evening Before Rain

He left the house with the intention of crossing the wood to the brook, where the long-stemmed violets grew in the marsh beneath the alders. All through the week the remembrance of their loveliness had been with him, blue and frail among the sparse, tufted marsh grass.

As he entered the wood the crumbling leaf mold of the bridle path swallowed the sound of his going, muting and hushing his presence to the surrounding quiet.

There was promise of rain in the sky that hung low over the roof of the wood, a glory of mist-gray cloud, luminous and shining with the waning light of the invisible, setting sun; a light that flowed translucently down the tree trunks, making each one stand out clear in the watery dimness of the wood. Beneath the trees the pink of lady's-slippers glowed like pale flame against the bracken, so palely and delicately immobile.

Far down in the sedgy hollow he heard the rippling voice of the brook, filling the wood with the cool murmur of its flowing through the hushed silence, deepening the quiet that closed upon him under the motionless ceiling of greenery.

For a long space there was no sound of bird song, there where the evening wood habitually rang with their piping. Then, far off, a bird tossed three silver notes into the greatness of the quiet, to vibrate through the dim-shining wood. And, so great was the silence, it seemed the bird notes were silver blows that shivered in the watery light long after their last sound had faded.

In that moment he knew that there were no violets to be picked. To utter any sound would be a desecration; to move from the soundless bridle-path and push through the oracken to the sedgy hollow where the violets grew would be a violation. Silently he turned, and as silently followed the bridle path out of the wood, to the house. The pale moths fluttered about the porch light, where the June beetles blundered against the screens, as the first of the rain whispered through the pines and drummed softly on the roof. And, through it all, he carried the sound of those three bird notes, ringing in a poignant beauty that pervaded his thoughts.

The Blackberrying Season

Somewhere along in May the exquisite white of the blackberry blossoms began to foam down the back lanes in Waverly. At the same time, and almost every day, there fell a little, slender, silver rain, stopping for a while and beginning again; this was called a blackberry rain. The country grew a very fair thing, mist-white, cloud-like; the smell of the blossoms, together with the drip of the rain, gave the whole weather an unexpected strange loveliness. You felt yourself a new-comer in a separate world. A month or so later, the fruit appear, first scarlet, then a round, glossy black. The blackberrying season was on.

By what favor of the gods my sister and I were included in the party which set out from the old house some June afternoon, intent on filling sundry kettles and baskets with the ripened fruit, none will ever know. It was always in the afternoon; it was always hot. . . . We started off, each carrying a tin kettle, crossed the orchard and the Old York Road, climbed a fence, and let ourselves down in Macdonald's pasture. A breathless moment. A thick dry odor hung in the air. A fiery sun stood in the parched, clear sky. We started again, we small ones trudging unimportantly in the rear. Not for all the kingdoms of the world would we, by sign or word, have attracted adult attention to our delighted pinafored selves. . . . We were in a different and strange country, sky overhead, ground underneath, but of wide spaces, miles of leather-hued fences, a tree here and there, an elder bush with its broad fragile blossoms, or a patch of the first yarrow, bitter, crude, grey-white, straight as spears. It was as though we were walking to the ends of the world. Suddenly we came to a hollow, and a huddle of briers, showing patches shining black from top to bottom. Here were our berries. In a minute or two they were falling with a pleasant clop-clop into our kettles, the sound turning into a duller one as the latter began speedily to fill up. . . .

All about was the scent of the berries, like something spicy boiling over on a stove, and of the wind in the fence, and the earth under our feet. — LAURIE WOOLVERTON REESE, in "A Victorian Village."

The Law of Love

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN A poem called "The Legend Beautiful," Longfellow tells of a monk who in his small cell was deep in spiritual meditation. Suddenly the cell was illuminated with a wonderful light, and to his great joy the monk beheld a vision of Jesus as he walked in Galilee healing the sick and sinning. But soon his thought was disturbed. The bell rang out: the sick and poor had gathered at the door to receive their daily dole. It was his duty to attend to their needs.

What was he to do? Should he leave the cell and lose the vision, or should he obey the call of duty? He was not left without guidance, for in some way God always shows the path He would have His children tread.

"Do thy duty; that is best;
Leave unto thy Lord, the rest!"

We are told in the legend that the monk obeyed; and when, having performed his duty, he returned to his cell, to his joy he saw again the glorious vision. His response to the call to do his Master's work was rewarded.

"Had'st thou stayed, I must have fled!"

This was the message given to him.

This beautiful poem presents a great truth. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 326), "Working and praying with true motives, your Father will open the way." God has work for each of us to do. To each his task. The faithful carrying out of our work brings much blessing. As we live the life that approaches God, good, we spontaneously do the works of Love in the world; we demonstrate the power of Love. If our life does not go out of itself in service, we run grave danger of becoming material, cold, and self-centered; whereas we grow strong by reflecting Love. To pray, as Christian Science teaches, for the advancement of the kingdom of heaven; to promote the feeling of true brotherhood; to help those under the belief of lack, oppression, and sorrow, helps us in our spiritual growth; and happy is he who does these things naturally and willingly. In thus seeking to bless and heal others, one is oneself being blessed and healed.

The study of the life of Jesus shows us plainly what our life should be. There must be the waiting upon God in prayer and spiritual worship, and the life of service. Both are indispensable for our progress. On the mount of transfiguration we see Jesus in spiritual communion. The disciples felt how good it was to be in that holy place of spiritual illumination. They would have tarried there. But beneath the mount was work to be done. They must descend, and divine Love would still be with them. For all, there remained much work to do. Jesus was to demonstrate God's power to heal and to destroy sin, sickness, and death. In preparation for the great work which was appointed for them the disciples had to wait, to learn to obey. It was because Jesus waited upon his Father that he was able to serve.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, also knew how to wait upon the Father; and she writes, "When we wait patiently on God and seek Truth righteously, He directs our path" (Science and Health, p. 254). In his first epistle Peter speaks of Christ Jesus' leaving "an example, that ye should follow his steps." The Greek word which is translated "example" means also a writing copy, one presumably set by a master to be exactly reproduced. So in all our work we should strive to copy the divine attributes exemplified by the Way-shower, looking with constant attention to the great original, divine Mind.

He who thus strives not only will destroy the human sense of evil and become conscious of good for himself, but will endeavor to recognize and love his neighbor's real selfhood. In so doing he will be fulfilling "the law of Christ," to which Paul referred when he bade the Galatians, "Bear ye one another's burdens." The law of Christ is the law of Love. On page 288 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy tells us that "love for mankind is the elevator of the human race; it demonstrates Truth and reflects divine Love." We must therefore manifest the law of Christ, the law of Love. In this way we shall know God's will, which is wholly good.

The Knife-Grinder

By the last lamp-post
A wheel is turning,
Attracting a host,
That crowds the bent grinder
Pedaling his stone.
The circle carols
In jubilant tone
An air that consoles
This old worker, grown
Tuneful at the whir
Of that conjurer,
(Oh! The wheel is burning!)
Of music that coils
Like smoke as he toils.

The harmony spreads,
Volutes and eddies,
In gossamer threads
That warble and hum,
Weaving a joyous plan:
A tapestried song,
Bewitching each man,
Till the entranced throng
Sings while the artisan
Waters the stone-drum
With finger and thumb;
(Oh! How the wheel whizzes!)
Whets scissors and knives
For thrifty housewives.

EWART WALSH.

Harp of the Winds

Unless it be "Criquebœuf Church" the "Harp of the Winds" is Homer Martin's most famous picture, as it is his most admired and accessible. That appropriate title, which he and his wife always used between themselves, he declined to use publicly, fearing lest it seem too sentimental. "But that," writes his wife, "was what it meant to him, for he was thinking of music all the while he was painting it." She tells us, too, that the trees were originally much higher, and, with their reflections in the slow current, assumed more explicitly the form of a harp. The change she regretted, in which I think few will follow her, for nothing could be more satisfyingly gracious than this file of slender trees bending suavely with the curve of a broadening river.

Upstream, the light touches the white-washed houses of a village. A slight dip in the low sky line suggests the upper winding course of the quiet river. The clouded sky, shot with pale bars of gold and silver over a tenuous blue, has that peculiar diagonal rise which gives height and movement. Silvery gray is the prevailing tone, into which are worked discreet enrichments of yellow, dull green, and blue. The rough and lustreless surface is remarkably luminous. A sober preciousness . . . comparable to the mysterious bloom of fine Japanese pottery, is characteristic of the whole effect. One may note the ingenuity by which all the curves which are arbitrary elements in a beautiful pattern in plane are also essential factors in depth. Such harmonizing of arabesque with spatial suggestion is of the very essence of fine composition.—FRANK JEWETT MATHER Jr., in "Estimates in Art."

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STOCKS TAKE ON SHOWING OF STRENGTH

Good Rally in Afternoon Led by New York Central—Dull Market

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—The stock market shook off early irregularity today, developing an inclusive rally in the afternoon trading under the leadership of New York Central which rose more than 4 points in response to declaration of the regular dividend.

Allied Chemical, McKeesport Tinplate and Western Union were up 5. U S Steel, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, North American, Electric Power & Light and United Corporation gained about 2.

Chemicals were particularly strong.

Trading was quiet and total sales were well under 2,000,000 shares.

Prophets of a dividend cut by New York Central to either a $5 or a $4 annual basis were confounded before the market session was half an hour old. There had been reports of disagreement among the directors as to what action should be taken and the prompt announcement of the regular naturally led to a quick scurry to cover among the shorts. Central's first quarter resulted in a small deficit, but the second three months are expected to make a much better showing. May net is estimated at something more than $2,000,000, partly reflecting payment of the extra dividend by Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.

The decrease of 277,277 tons in the backlog of the U. S. Steel Corporation was under the average May decline for the last seven years and left the total of unfilled orders on the company's books at about 3,600,000 tons. It is believed specifications against this volume may not amount to much for a few weeks. New buying thus far in June has continued sluggish, for the unsettled price situation has kept consumers' inquiry down to immediate requirements.

Motor Industry Holds Key

Needs of the automobile manufacturers apparently hold the key to the steel industry's position for the near future. Other users are maintaining a fairly steady demand, according to trade circles, but the letdown in orders from motorcar plants, with the prospect that operating rates will get considerably lower next month, contributes to the uncertainty. The Iron Age estimated the steel ingot production average for the entire country at 42 per cent contrasted with 40 per cent a week ago.

Freight loadings in the holiday week ended May 30 were off 44,137 cars, but the percentage of decline was smaller than for the corresponding weeks of the two previous years. The current volume of traffic is not particularly encouraging from the standpoint of the June revenue of most roads.

A gain of 12,800 barrels in the country's crude oil output for last week was due largely to an increased flow in Oklahoma. Electric power production in the week of June 6 continued to decline, but the percentage of decrease from 1931 was reduced to 2.9. Output on the Atlantic seaboard ran considerably above that of last year, whereas the territory bounded roughly by Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and St. Louis is requiring substantially less electricity.

Offerings of call money under the stock exchange rate of 1½ per cent reappeared. This supply of funds dried up yesterday afternoon as smaller lenders withdrew their funds.

Bonds Irregular

Unusual irregularity marked the bond market today.

Industrial loans staged a general, if modest, advance, but the narrow volume of trading in this group was equally significant.

Foreign obligations were more active than industrial loans, but the trend in them was uncertain. Australian 5s of 1957 responded to the curtailment of the governmental expenditures by a gain of several points. Brazilian 6½s of 1926-57 and Colombian 6s of October, 1961, continued to appreciate, though definitely bullish news on them was not forthcoming. The call of the Colombia Mortgage Bank is announced today.

Uruguayan bonds were quiet, though cables from Montevideo reported that the administrative council of the country had declined to accept proposals for the suspension of interest and sinking fund payments. Varying losses appeared among European issues.

Public utility obligations moved upward with the industrials, but the advance among them was not so marked.

Delaware & Hudson 4s and Southern Pacific 4½s of 1978 made good gains. St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s of 1978 dropped sharply on steady selling and Missouri Pacific series F 5s were fractionally off.

Stock-privilege obligations were narrowly and irregularly lower on limited sales. Bonds of the United States Government held firm in dull trading.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 10—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk ago	Yr ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ 89	$ 89	$1.23½
Corn, 2 yellow	69¾	69¾	97¼
Oats, 2 white	.38½	.38½	.52½
Flour	4.65	4.65	6.00
Beef, family	12.75	13.00	26.50
Pork	22.00	22.00	32.00
Lard	.0865	.0840	.1040
Cotton, mid-up	.0835	.0835	.1525
Zinc	.0325	.0325	.0465
Iron	17.26	17.26	19.76
Steel, bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.08½	.08½	.13
Tin	.2230	.2240	.3020
Rubber	.0625	.0620	.1225
Sugar	.0435	.0430	.0450
Print cloth	.03621/2	.0375	.04371/2
Lead	.0375	.0375	.0550

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WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chg	June 9
14¼	3½		Abitibi Pow & P	100	3¾	3½	3½		
23½	11½	1	Adams Express	900	13½	12¾	13		13
22	8½	1	Adams Exp pf	40	11	10	10		12
33¾	22½	3	Adams Mills	200	23	23	23		
½	⅛		Ahumada Lead	3400	¼	⅛	⅛		⅛
109¾	70¾	3	Air Reduction	1300	81¾	78¾	81½		78¾
90¼	54	.40	Alaska-Juneau	89800	18¾	14	14¾		13¾
13¾	4½		Allegheny Corp	3100	5¾	4¾	5		5¼
182¾	102¾	6§	Allied Chem	7300	120¾	115	120¾		115¾
46¼	22	2	Allied Chem pf	100	132¾	133¾	133¾		
43¾	16¾	2	Allis Chalmers	1200	34	33¾	34		34
23	15½	3	Amerada	400	18¾	18	18½		18¼
29¾	11¼		Am Ag Ch Del	100	18¾	18¾	18¾		18¼
4¾	2		Am Beet Sugar	200	3	3	3		
12¾	8¾		Am Brown Boveri	700	9½	9	9		9
70	31	7	Am Br Bov pf	110	68½	66¼	68		68½
129¾	92¼	8†	Am Can	41100	103½	99¾	103¾		98¾
153½	145	7	Am Can pf	100	149	149	149		
46¾	36¼	2†	Am Chicle	400	43¼	42	43¼		
21½	10¾	1.40	Am Colortype	100	11	11	11		
14½	5¾		Am Com Alcohol	400	7¼	6¾	6¾		
51¾	21¼		Am & For Pow	15600	26½	24½	26¾		24½
10¾	6¼		Am Hawaiian	400	7½	7½	7½		7¼
31¾	18¼	3	Am Ice	100	32	32	32		
26	9¼		Am International	700	12	12¼	12		11¾
7	2		Am Mach & Met	100	2½	2½	2½		
39¾	5		Am Nat Gas pf	110	7	7	7		
64½	30¾	1	Am Power & Lt	800	35¾	34	35¾		34¾
102	88⅞	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	91¾	91	91		
85	75½	5	Am P&L pf sta	100	76	76	76		76¾
21½	11¼	.60	Am Radiator	400	13¼	12¾	12¾		13
12¾	5		Am Republics	200	7	7	7		6¾
18¾	8½		Am Rolling Mill	300	18½	17¼	18½		17¾
66	46	5	*Am Safety Razor	300	48	48	48		47¾
1¾	½		Am Ship & Com	100	½	½	½		½
58½	24⅞	4	Am Smelt & Ref	1200	29½	28½	29½		28½
138½	117½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	200	118¼	118¼	118¼		
4½	1¾		Am Solvents & C	700	1¾	1¾	1¾		
11½	3		Am Solvents pf	600	3¼	3	3		3¾
31¼	11¼	1	Am Steel Fdries	400	14¾	14	14		14¾
48¼	37	2½†	Am Stores	200	40	39¾	40		40
60	42	3	Am Sugar Ref	500	48	47½	48		48
108½	96	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	101	100¾	101		
201¾	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel	23300	168¾	164½	167		166½
110½	82	7	Am Type F pf	100	88	88	88		
80¾	40¾	3	Am Wat W&E	1400	45½	44⅜	45¾		44½
79	38	3	Am WW&E et	400	40½	40	40½		41½
39¼	20¾		Am Woolen pf	700	27½	25½	26½		28¼
4	1½		Am Writ Pap ct	100	2	2	2		1½
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	11500	22⅝	21⅜	22¼		21⅝
26¼	20	1	Anaconda Wire	400	30½	29	29		30½
18	8		Archer Daniels	100	9¾	9¾	9¾		9¾
72	32	7	*Armour Del pf	400	43¼	42	43		47
4½	1½		Armour Ill A	400	2	1⅞	2		
2⅞	1		Armour Ill B	200	1¼	1¼	1¼		1¼
47	10¼		Armour Ill pf	100	14	14	14		12
28⅞	5¾	2†	Asso Apparel Ind	100	6¾	6¾	6¾		7
203⅜	132¼	10	Atchison T&SF	1200	150⅞	148½	150⅞		147½
108¼	100½	5	Atchison pf	1100	104½	103½	103½		
39	17		Atl Gulf & WI	100	17	17	17		
23¾	11⅛		Atl Refining	2300	15¼	14⅝	15		14½
295½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	19700	170¼	154	167		156½
2¼	1¼		Austin Nichols	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		1¼
6⅛	3		Aviation Corp Del	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		3⅜
			—B—						
27⅞	9⅛	1¾	Baldwin Loco	1400	13⅜	13	13⅜		13
87⅞	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	200	53	49¼	53¾		50
15⅜	7¼		Barnet L pf	40	11	10	10		12
14½	5⅜	1	Barnsdall A	1200	7¼	6⅞	7¾		7¼
62	44½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	50	50	50		50
25½	14¾	1	*Bendix Aviation	2100	16½	16⅜	16½		16
46¼	34½	2	Best & Co	400	35¾	35	35½		35
70¾	38¼	4	Bethlehem Steel	12300	44¾	42⅜	44⅝		42⅝
123⅞	96¾	7	Beth Steel pf	400	102	99¾	102		99¾
76½	47	3†	Borden	4200	55½	53⅝	55		54
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	200	16⅛	16	16¼		16½
22¾	8¼	1½†	Briggs Mfg	400	10¾	10¼	10⅝		9¾
69⅜	63¼	4	Brooklyn Man T	800	61⅞	60	61½		60¼
94¼	85⅜	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	91½	91	91½		
129¾	99	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	108	108	108		107
15	8		Brunswick Balke	100	8¼	8¼	8¼		
9½	3		Bruns Terminal	200	4¼	4	4¼		
20⅞	11¾	1	Bucyrus Erie	200	13	13	13		12½
44¾	3	7	Bucyrus E pf	120	110	109¾	110		
34½	20½	2½	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	23½	23	23		24
58¾	21½		Budd Mfg	200	3½	3¼	3½		3¾
13	7¼	1	*Budd Wheel	100	8¼	8¼	8¼		8¼
23	8½		Bullard	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞		10⅝
15¾	8¼	1½	Bulova Watch	200	8⅝	8½	8⅝		8½
113	95½	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	101	101	101		
2	1¼		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1¼	1¼	1¼		
67¾	23⅝		Byers	6400	31⅜	28¾	30¾		29½
			—C—						
53	20½	2	Calif Packing	100	23¾	23¾	23¾		23½
43⅜	23½		Calumet & Ariz	200	27	27	27		29
11⅜	5		Calumet & Hecla	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞		6
43¼	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	800	42	42	42		42
45⅜	24¾	1¼	Canadian Pacific	3400	27	25⅞	26⅜		26
16	9½		Capital Admin	700	14¼	13½	13⅞		
36⅜	29	3	Capital Admin pf	200	34½	34	34		
92	85	4	Caro Clinch & Co	30	87	87	87		
102	98	5	Caro C&O ct	50	98	98	98		
131½	59	6	Case Thresh	39000	75⅜	71¾	76½		71¾
116	95	7	Case Thresh pf	4000	104	103¾	104		102
52½	21½	3	Caterpillar Trac	200	23½	22¾	23⅜		23¼
37¾	14		*Celotex Co pf	10	15¼	15¼	15¼		15¼
24⅞	17⅞	1½	Central Aguirre	200	19⅞	19¾	19⅞		19½
30¼	14	1½	Cerro de Pasco	100	15	15	15		16
23¼	7¾		Checker Cab Mfg	100	9¼	9¼	9½		9¾
54½	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	200	34⅞	34¼	34⅞		33¾
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	1000	34	32¼	34		32½
7⅞	4		Chi & Gt West	100	5¼	5¼	5⅜		5¼
26⅜	15¾		Chi & Gt W pf	200	20¼	19½	20¼		19¾
8¼	3⅛		Chi Mil & St P	200	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞		4⅝
45½	25	4	Chi & N'western	200	30¾	29⅜	30¾		30½
65½	22½	5	Chi Rock Isl & P	500	33	32	32⅝		33
33¾	17⅜	2.40	Childs Company	200	20⅞	20¾	20⅝		21
25¾	12½	1	Chrysler	6800	17¼	16⅛	16⅞		16¼
37⅜	30⅛	3.60§	City Ice & F	200	31	31	31		31
90	77⅛	6½	City Ice & F pf	80	81⅜	81¾	81⅜		81¾
4⅜	2		City Stores	400	3	2⅞	3		3
22⅝	14	2	Clark Equipment	100	14½	14½	14½		15
170	133	7	Coca Cola	800	141¼	139½	141¼		140½
50¼	40	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	100	45	45	45		
17⅜	9		Collins & Aikman	100	12	12	12		12
10¾	7½		Colonial Bea Oil	400	8	8	8		
40¾	20¾	2§	Columbia Gas	4200	27	24¾	27		25
101½	98	6	Columbia G of A	100	99¾	99¾	99¾		99¾
97¼	89¾	5	Columbia G of B	100	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝		
111⅝	55	5§	Columbian Carb	600	68½	66	68		65
16¾	6		Columbian Graph	600	7½	7¼	7½		7
8½	6		Colum Gr ct	100	7¾	7¾	7¾		7¼
23¼	13	2	*Comm Credit	100	17	17	17		17½
23¼	20	1¾	*Comm Cred pf	50	22½	22¼	22¼		
26¾	26½	6¼	*Comm Cred 1pf	70	29¾	29½	29½		27
14	2	2	Comm Inv Tr	400	25⅞	25	25½		24⅝
90	82	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	84½	84½	84½		
21½	10¾	1	*Comm Solvents	4100	13¼	12¾	13¼		13
12	6¾	.40	Comwlth & So	1500	8½	7¾	8½		7⅞
100¾	90	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	100	92	92	92		
12¾	6¾		Congoleum Nairn	700	10¼	10¼	10¼		10
15	3¾		Consol Film Ind	400	4½	4¼	4½		4⅜
18⅞	10½	2	Consol Film I pf	400	13¼	13⅜	13⅜		13
109¾	82⅛	6	Consol Gas	14400	93	89	91		90
105¾	101½	5	Consol Gas pf	200	104⅞	104½	104⅞		104⅝
15⅞	11¾	1	Consol Laundries	100	12½	12¼	12½		
13¼	¼		Consol Textile	200	⅝	⅛	½		⅜
30	9¼		Cont Baking A	200	11	10¾	11		11½
77½	44¾	8	Cont Baking pf	100	54	54	54		54
62¾	40⅜	2½	Cont Can	2300	47¾	46⅝	47½		46½
16⅞	8⅛	1	Cont Dia Fibre	200	9¼	9¼	9¼		9¾
51⅞	34	2.40	Cont Insurance	100	38¾	38¾	38¾		39½
41¾	21¼		Cont Motors	100	23¾	23⅜	23⅜		21½
12	5		Cont Oil	300	7¾	6⅞	7¾		7
12	3½		Cont Shares	200	4⅞	4¾	4¾		4⅞
86¼	55¾	3†	Corn Products	1200	64	61½	64		61
18	8¼		Coty	900	8¾	8	8¾		8¾
74½	26¼	2†	Cream of Wheat	100	153¾	153¾	153¾		
38½	18¾	2.40	Crown Cork & S	100	21¾	21¾	21¾		
30¾	29¾	2.70	Crown Corn pf	200	30	30	30		29¾
6⅞	2		Crown Zellerbach	100	2½	2½	2½		
63	30¾		Crucible Steel	200	38¾	37	38¾		37¾
105	80	7	Crucible Steel pf	10	89	89	89		89
5¾	2¼		Cuban Am Sug	1600	3	2½	3		2¾
35	16		Cuban Am S pf	60	19	19	19		
2⅝	⅝		CubanCane Pr	100	⅞	⅞	⅞		⅞
48⅜	35¾	4	Cudahy Packing	200	38	38	38		38½
100	69	4	Curtis Publishing	100	70½	70½	70½		70½
3¾	2¼		Curtis-Wright	1500	3¼	2¾	2⅞		2⅞
8½	3		Curtis-Wright A	400	4¼	4¼	4¼		4½
			—D—						
23	9⅝		Davison Chem	1200	11	10¼	11¼		
157¼	107½	9	Del & Hudson	200	121	120	120		120
102	45¼	4	Del Lack&W	500	53	52¼	53		52⅝
195	140⅜	8	Detroit Edison	300	145	144	144		146
23	14¾		Diamond Match	200	16⅞	16¾	16⅞		17
26	24⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	500	25½	25¼	25⅝		
13⅜	8⅜	1	Dome Mines	1200	12½	11	11⅜		12¾
24	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	19¼	19½	19¼		
107	71	4§	Du Pont de Nem	13700	81⅜	77⅝	80¾		78
124	117¾	6	Du Pont deb	100	121½	121½	121½		
			—E—						
185¾	118	5	Eastman Kodak	1400	132¼	127	132¼		127½
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	400	11	10½	11		11¼
74⅜	34½	6	Elec Auto-Lite	3900	42	40	42		40
110	106	7	Elec Auto-L pf	50	107½	104½	107½		
4½	2		Elec Boat	400	3¼	3	3		3¾
60¾	30½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	14700	35¼	33⅝	34⅝		32⅞
98¼	80	6	El Pw&Lt 6% pf	100	84	84	84		84
41	30	3	Endicott Johnson	100	36	36	36		
113	102½	7	Endicott John pf	100	106	106	106		
49	28¼	2.40	Engineers Pub S	100	32	32	32		
35¼	27½	2½	Equitable Off Big	100	30	30	30		
39¾	13½		Erie RR	400	18¼	18	18¼		18¼
12¾	6½		Eureka Vacuum	100	6½	6½	6½		6½
			—F—						
29⅜	15⅞	1.60	Fairbanks Morse	100	16¼	16¼	16¼		16¼
26	15½		Fed Dept tores	100	23	23	23		
7⅜	5	.40	Fed Motor Tr	100	5¾	5¾	5¾		5¾
24	13		Fash'on Park pf	100	13	13	13		13
30	11½	2.40	Fed Water Serv	8700	14½	13	14½		13
63¾	56¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	500	60¾	60¾	60¾		60½
55	41	2½	First Nat Stores	500	52	50¼	52		51
⅞	½		Fisk Rubber	400	¾	½	½		½
3	1		Fisk Rub 1pf	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
3½	1¾		Fisk R 1pf cv	35	1¾	1¾	1¾		
64½	21½	2	Foster-Wheeler	1000	28¾	27¼	27¼		27
32½	20½		Fourth Nat Inv	100	24¾	24¾	24¾		24¾
38¾	11¾	4	Fox Film A	19400	17	16¼	17		16¼
44¾	22	3	Freeport Texas	700	26¼	25¼	26¼		25½
60	42	5	Gamewell	30	47¾	47	47		47¾
7⅞	4½		Gen Am Inv	300	5½	5½	5½		5½
73½	52⅞	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	1200	56½	55½	56⅝		56¾
47	15¼	3	Gen Asphalt	900	20	20	20		19¼
25⅝	17¼	2	Gen Baking	100	19	19	19		19
9½	5		Gen Bronze	400	8¾	8½	8¾		8¾
65	27½		Gen Cable pf	10	28	28	28		28
54¾	36	1.80	Gen Electric	17700	40½	39	40½		39½
12⅜	11½	.80	Gen Elec Sp	1200	11¾	11¾	11¾		
56	43	2	Gen Foods	1900	47¼	46¼	47		47½
8½	4½	.30	Gen Gas & E A	500	4¾	4¾	4¾		4¾
48	31½	3	Gen Motors	31100	35⅞	33¾	35⅞		34
103¾	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	100¾	100½	100¾		100½
31	15	2½	Gen Print Ink	30	19⅝	19	19¾		18½
23	11½		Gen Pub Service	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝		11¾
9½	3¾		Gen Realty	700	3½	3½	3¼		3¾
57⅜	29	4	Gen Refractories	200	33¾	33¾	33¾		33¾
15½	3¾		Gen Thea Equip	2400	7	6¾	7		6¾
38¼	23¾		Gillette Saf Raz	7000	24½	23¾	23¾		23¾
78	48	7	Glidden pf	70	66	65¾	66		65¾
16½	7¾		Glidden	700	8¼	8	8¼		8¼
9½	5		Gobel (Adolf)	800	5½	5	5		5
42¼	21	2½§	Gold Dust	2200	27¼	25¾	27¼		26
52¾	30⅝	3	Goodyear	300	36	35½	36		34⅝
70	70		Gotham S H xv	330	70	70	70		
6¼	3½		Graham Paige	100	3¾	3¾	3¾		3¾
23¾	10	2	Granby	500	11	11	11		11¼
18⅝	10¾		Grand Union	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝		16
29¾	18⅛	3	Granite City Stl	500	20	19½	19½		20
38½	28¾	1	Grant (W T)	1400	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝		35½
69¾	43½	6	Great Nor pf	400	53¼	51	53¼		51
23¼	17½	2	Great Nor Ore	400	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝		17½
9⅝	8½	7	Great W Sug pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾		7¾
9⅝	8½	7	Great W Sug pf	20	81	83	83		
8⅝	2¾		Grigsby-Grunow	400	3¾	3¾	3¾		3½
1¼	¾		Guantanamo Sug	100	½	½	½		½
37⅛	10⅛		Gulf States Steel	100	12½	12½	12½		14
			—H—						
44⅛	26	3	Harbison Walker	300	27¼	26	26½		27¾
103¾	83½	5	Hershey Choc	200	92	91½	92		90¼
19½	8¾		Hollander	900	14¾	14¾	14¾		14
68½	27		Houston Oil	1000	36¼	35	36¼		35¼
14¾	6		Houston Oil new	700	8¼	7¾	8¼		8¼
20¼	13	3	Howe Sound	700	16	15¾	15¾		16
44½	33⅜	3½	Hudson & Man	300	35	35	35		36

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chg	June 9
36	11		Hudson Motor	500	13⅝	13	13⅜		12¾
13¼	6¾		Hupp Motors	1900	7½	6¾	7		7
			—I—						
69	41⅛	4	Ill Central	400	46	44¼	46		45
4¾	2		Indian Motor	100	3¼	3¼	3¼		3¼
74	38¾	2½	Inland Steel	100	41½	41½	41½		41
11⅝	5		Inspiration Cop	100	6¼	6¼	6¼		6¼
9¾	3¾	.40	Insuranshare Mf	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞		
24	19½		Interboro Rap T	1700	23¾	22	23¾		23½
15	8		Interlake Iron	400	8	8	8		8¼
179⅝	117	6†	Int Business M	200	139	134½	135		132¾
13¾	6¾	.50	Int Carriers	200	7	6¾	7		
83¾	27¾	4	Int Cement	100	33	32	32		31
17	11¼		Int Combustion	900	13¾	13¼	13¾		13
39½	13		Int Combus pf	100	16	16	16		15
60½	38¾	2½	Int Harvester	800	42¾	41¾	42		42
39¾	18¾	3b	Int Hydrofoils	600	19½	18½	19½		18
73¼	36	4	Int Match pf	900	55¾	54¾	55¼		54½
20¼	9⅝	.60	Int Nickel	10100	13¼	11½	13¼		11⅝
42	18	7	Int Paper 7%	100	22¼	22½	22¾		22
43¼	18½	7	Int Pap&Pow pf	100	30	30	30		30½
13¼	6		Int Rys Cen Am	100	10	8	8		
42	29¼	3	Int Salt	900	31½	31	31¾		31
39¾	18¾	2	Int Tel & Tel	11400	25¾	24½	25¾		24½
18¾	10

WOOL MARKET STEADIER AND MORE ACTIVE

Interest Centers in New Clip in West—Some Sections Cleared

A steadier tone in the wool market has resulted from a somewhat broader movement of wool.

Interest, of course, centers especially on the movement of the new-clip wools in the West. Shearing has been spreading northward more or less steadily and is now under way in Montana. In Wyoming, fully half of the new clip is believed to have been moved.

Utah and Nevada are cleared except for negligible quantities of wool. California also is fairly well cleaned up. There is some business being done in the northern part of the State, where the best wools are bringing around 15 to 16 cents to the growers.

There is very little of the better 12-months wool left in Texas, and this is mostly scattered in the smaller clips through the State. Mostly the wool in the Lone Star State has been moving from first hands at 16 to 20 cents, and the clean cost landed in Boston usually is figured in the range of 50 to 55 cents, while for the eight-months wools, which latterly have been moving more freely at 12½ to 15 cents, the clean cost landed in Boston is usually figured somewhere from 40 to 45 cents.

Activity in West

In Idaho and Oregon it is estimated about half of the wools have been moved. These wools for the fine and fine medium qualities in the eastern part of the State are estimated to be costing the buyers about 50 cents, clean basis, for good French combing wools and sometimes a bit more for the better stapled descriptions.

In New Mexico, latterly, there has been rather more buying of wool as shearing in that State has gotten well under way. These wools are estimated to be costing about 50 cents, clean, Boston, for fairly good wools on the fine medium side.

In the bright wool states there is more business being done in the fine wools, which have been a bit firmer. In the mixed wool sections, 15 to 16 cents continues general price, while in the sections where the best wools are located 17 to 18 cents and sometimes a bit more has been paid. In the mixed wool sections of Michigan and Ohio, 13 to 14 cents is being paid for fair to good medium wools, and for something choice and running to half-blood grade about 15 cents is often paid.

Seaboard Markets

Fine and half-blood wools continue to constitute the bulk of the business in the seaboard markets. Manufacturers are decidedly more interested in these qualities than in the medium wools. For the territory wools of fine and fine medium quality the clean range is between 50 and 60 cents. Choice French combing territory and fair 12-months' Texas wools command 57 to 58 cents, clean basis, and the choice 12-months Texas and the best fine staple territory clips will bring 60 cents, clean basis.

Average topmaking wools will bring 52 to 53 cents and rather nondescript short territory wools about 50 cents, clean, at which price most of the good northern and middle county California wools also are moving. For a strictly graded choice fine staple territory wool the market is quotable at about 62 to 63 cents, clean basis.

Half-blood combing wools have been sold all the way from 52 to 58 cents, clean basis, for territory wools. High three-eighths combing territory wools are sometimes sold around 50 cents with 56s quality bringing 45 to 48 cents. Quarters are still rather neglected at 40 to 43 cents, clean basis.

Fleece Wools Moving

Fleece wools are moving fairly steadily at 24 to 25 cents in the grease for fair to choice Ohio and similar delaines, and 23 to 24 cents for half-blood Ohio combing of fair to choice characteristics. Three-eighths and quarter combing Ohio and Michigan combing wools are quoted at 21 and 20 cents, respectively, in the grease. Missouri quarter and three-eighths merchantable wools of good description have been sold at 18 cents, delivered east. Fine clothing Ohio has been sold at 21 to 22 cents and half-blood clothing at 20 cents, with three-eighths held at about 18 cents.

Wools suited to woolen mill needs continue slow of sale. For good white scoured B supers about 46 to 48 cents is quoted. LB types are quoted at 50 to 55 cents and As at 55@60 cents. Fine As are quoted at 62 to 67 cents and double As at 67 to 72 cents.

Noils are on the easy side, with good fine white noils at 40 to 43 cents. For the half-blood noils the market is quoted at 38 to 42 cents, and for three-eighths at 35 to 38 cents. Quarters are at 30 to 35 cents.

Foreign markets continue to mark time. Prices are on the easy side. The East India auctions in Liverpool last week closed on Friday 10 to 15 per cent below the closing rates of the previous series.

Fine Wool Sells In Idaho Near 14-Cent Level

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOISE, Ida., June 10—Fine wool sold in Boise for slightly more than 14 cents a pound last week at a closed-bid sale, when Andrew Little, said to be the largest individual wool grower in the United States, offered his spring clip of 92,000 fleeces for sale.

The sale attracted 15 bidders from prominent eastern buyers and commission men. Adams & Leland Company of Boston bought 740 bags, French Worsted Company of Woonsocket, R. I., 490 bags, Farquer & Avery of Boston 125 bags, and the National Wool Corporation 1310 bags. Last year, although the price in this vicinity stood around 19 cents a pound, the Little clip, because of its superior qualities brought 22½ cents. Two years ago it sold for 32½ cents and three years ago at 42½ cents.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT

American Power & Light Co. reports for the 12 months ended March 31 net of $16,252,999 after taxes, depreciation, interest, preferred dividend of subsidiaries and nonparity interests, equivalent, after dividends on the $6 preferred and $5 preferred, series A, to $2.75 a share on 2,893,723 no-par shares of common, compared with $19,269,739, or $4.33 a share on 2,527,384 common shares a year before.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	100	100
Alaska Gold Mine 5s B	5½	5½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	87	87
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	83	83
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	60½	58½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¾	101½
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	103¾	103¾
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	100¼	100¼
Amer Syanamid 5s '42	86	86
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	75	74½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	98½	98
Amer M & Foundry 6s	100	100
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	79¼	79
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	12	12
Amer Smelting 5s '47	102½	102¼
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104½	104½
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	130½	130½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104¾	104¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	108½	108¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	108¾	108½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110¾	110½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	102¾	102½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	76	75½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	65¾	65
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	93¾	93¾
Associated Oil 6s '35	102½	102¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	97½	97¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	100¾	100½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	112	112
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	41	41
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	97	97
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	55	55
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	98¼	98⅛
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	97¾	97¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	100	99¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	88¾	88¾
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	103½	103½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	100⅜	100
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	108	107⅝
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 6s '48 B	109	109
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103¼	103
Boston & Maine 5s '67	98¾	98⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101¾	101⅝
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	91	91
Buff R & P 4½s '57	73⅛	73⅛
Bush Term con 5s '55	72	72
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	95¼	95⅛
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	26	26
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	101⅜	101⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	103⅜	103⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	107	106¼
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	106⅝	106⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	106¾	106⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	120⅛	120⅛
Can North deb 7s '40	113	112⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	87¼	87⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99½	99
Can Pacific 5s '54	103½	103⅛
Can SS Ltd 6s '52	49	49
Carolina Clin & Ohio 6s '52	108⅛	107⅞
Cen District Tel 5s	106	106
Cen New England 4s '61	87¼	87¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	96	96
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102	102
Certainteed 5½s '48	38	38
Ches Corp 5s' 47	95¾	95
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	101¾	101¾
Ches & O con 5s' 39	107	107
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	99¾	99½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	99½	99½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5 '71	110	110
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	105¾	105¾
Chicago Gt West 4s' 59	62	62
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47	105¾	105¼
Chicago Ind & Sov 4s	95	95
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	82¾	82¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	19	18½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	58	57
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	77¾	77
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	78	78
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	70	69½
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	106¾	106¾
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s' 34	92¾	92
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	71⅞	70
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s' 60	69½	69½
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	105¼	105¼
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	111½	111¼
Chicago & W Indiana 4s' 52	90¾	90¾
Chile Copper 5s' 47	85	85
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	99½	98¾
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	93½	93½
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s D '65	104	104
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	98	98
sClev Un Term 4½ '77	104¼	104¼
Colonial Oil 6s '38	94	94
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	85	85
Colo Industrial 5s '34	81	80
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	96¾	96¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	98¾	98¾
Columbia Gas & E 5 '52 May	97	96¾
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	100½	100½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	99½	99½
Con Gas N Y 4½s '51	101¾	101½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	94	93
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106¾	106¾
Container Corp 5s ct '43	30	30
Container Corp 6s '46	52	52
Corn Products 5s' 34	105	105
Crown Cork & Seal 5s' 47	95	95
Crown Will Paper 6s '31	87	85½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	36	36
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	72	72
Cuban Dom 7½s 44 ct	7¾	7½
Cumberland P&L 5s' 37	105½	105½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97¾	97¾
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 ctf	103¾	103¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	91	91
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	53¾	53
Detroit Ed col 5s' 33	104	104
Detroit Ed 5s '40	108	108
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	98	98
Dul & I Range 5s '37	103¼	103
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	105½	105
Elgin, Joliet & East 1st	105¾	105¼
Erie RR rfg 5s '67	72	71½
Erie RR gen lien	73	73
Erie RR gen 5s '15	72	71½
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	100¾	100¾
Eg Gas 5s	101¾	101¾
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	96	95
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 stk	92¾	92½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	17½	17½
Gen Bak Co 6½s '40	98	98
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	65¾	65¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103½	103¼
Gen Pub Sve 5½s '39	93	92½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	82¼	82⅛
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	33	31½
Geo Car & Ner 6s '36	26	26
Goodrich 6s '45	61¾	60¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	94	94
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	85	84½
Gould Coupler 6s '40	53¾	53¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	112¾	112¾
Great Northern 4½s '67 D	97½	97½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	97½	97
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	109	108½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110⅝	110¼
Gulf States Steel 5s '42	54	54
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	43¼	43¼
Houston Onil 5½s '40	88½	88½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	56½	56½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	78	77¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99¾	99¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102½	102½
Ill Central 4s '52	84¾	84¾
Ill Central 5s '52	97	97
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	88½	88½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	95	95
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	93	93
Inter eMtro 4½s	10¾	10⅜
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	68½	68½
Inter Match 5s cv rts '41	92	91½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	87¼	87
Inter Match Corp 4½s A	95	94⅞
Inter Rap Transrfg 5s '66	71¼	70
Inter Rap Tran 5s rts '66	71	70
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	92	12¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '46	82¾	2¾
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	71	71
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	72	71
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	47¼	47⅛
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	78	78
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	66	66
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	67½	67
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	69¾	69½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	73¾	73⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	85½	85½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	83	82
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	97¾	97¼
Kings Co El 4s '49	82½	82½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	100⅛	100⅛
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	85	85
L'Autaro 6s '54	43	42
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	87	86½
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	103½	103½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '34	100½	100½
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	105½	105½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	96	96
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	45¾	43
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	108	107¼
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	94	94
L&N uni 4s '40	99¼	99¼
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	97¾	97¾
Marion Steam S 6	100	100
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	98¾	98¾
Mead 6s '45 ww	70	70
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	105½	105½
Metro Water 5½s '50	51	50
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102¾	102¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	104	104
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	80¼	80¼
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	84½	84½
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	94	94
Min St & SSM 4½s	95	95
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	97	97
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	58¼	58
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	82	82
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	81½	81
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	80¾	80½
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	81¾	81
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	105½	105¾
Mort Bond 5s	99¾	99⅝
Nash Chat & StL 4s '78	95	95
Nat Acme Co 6s '42	94¾	94¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100⅞	100¼
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	100¾	100⅞
New Eng T&T 5s '52	111½	111⅜
New Eng Ry con 5s '45	101	101
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	84½	84½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	94	93¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	101⅛	101⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	97¼	96⅞
NYC&HR 4½s H	97½	97
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	104	103¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	105	104½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	73	73
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	87	87
NY Chi & StL 6s A '53	95	94½
NY Edison 5s '44	106¾	106⅝
NY NH&H ne deb 3½s '54	79	78½
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	77¼	77¼
NY NH&H 4s '55	85¾	85¾
NY NH&H ne deb 4s '56	86¼	86¼
NY NH&H 4½s '67	94	93¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	111	111
NY Ont W rfg 4s '92	52	52
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105	106
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110½	110½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106	106
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	80½	80½
Ning Lock & O P 6s '56	107	107
North Am Co 5s '61	99¼	99⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s C '59	101	101
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102¾	102¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '52	104	103⅞
Nor Pac 4s D	101½	101⅛
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	68⅛	68⅛
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	94¾	94¾
Nor Pacific 6s C 2047	101	101
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	100¾	100¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104	103¾
Nor States Pow 5s B '41	107⅛	107
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111	111
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	86¾	86¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	88	88
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	30	30
Pac Gas & Elec 6s '43	105	105
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103½	103⅞
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	101¾	101¾
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	79	78
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101⅜	100⅞
Paramount-Fam Las 6s '47	87	87
Pathe Ex ine 7s '37	83	83
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	94	94
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	100⅛	100⅛
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	106	106
Penn Railroad 5s '64	104⅝	104⅝
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	106⅜	106⅜
Penn Railroad gold 4½s '36	100¼	100¼
Penn Railroad gold 4½s '36	98¼	98⅛
Pere Marquette 5s '56	92	93
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	81¾	81
Philadelphia Co 5s '57	100⅞	100⅝
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	103⅜	103⅜
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	105	104⅝
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	62	61¾
Pitts McKees 5½s	79½	79½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104	104
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101½	101⅛
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	89	89
Pitts Young Ash 5s B	105¾	105¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	85	84¼
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	83	83
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	105½	105½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	105¼	105¼
do 4s	99¾	99⅜
Punta Oil Sug 7s	5	5
Read rfg 4½s '97	101¼	101¼
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	94	94
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	71	70
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	96	95
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	76	76
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	91¾	91¼
St Louis IM&S 4s R&O div '33	96	96
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	86	86
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	56	53¾
St Louis & SF gen 5s '31	100	100
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	74½	74
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	73¼	73⅛
St Louis SW con 4s '32	62¾	62¾
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	95	95
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	25	25
Seabd AL 6s	10½	10½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	84	83½
Shell Union 5s '47	69	67½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	70½	69¾
Shubert Theater 6s '42	9	9
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	65	64¾
Sinclair Cn O col 5½s '38	84¾	83¼
Sinclair Pipe L col 7s '37	91	90¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100¼	100¼
Smith A O 6½s '33	102⅜	102⅜
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	104	104
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	92	91¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	92⅜	90¼
do 4½s '81	90⅜	90¼
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100¼	100¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	78½	78½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	107	106⅞
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	106½	106½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107	106¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¾	103⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98⅜	98⅜
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	94½	94½
Texas Morp 5s '44	91¼	91¼
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	92	92
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	92¼	92
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	54	53
Third Ave adj 5s '60	38½	37
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	46	45
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	87	87
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	102¾	102¾
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104¾	104¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	101½	101½
Union Pacific 4s '68	101¼	101¼
Union Pacific rfg 4½s '67	102	101¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	64	63
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103⅜	103⅜
Util Pow & Lt 5s 150 ww	61	61
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	70	69
Wabash RR 4½s '78	57	56⅛
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	101¼	101
Wabash RR 5s D '60	58	58
Warner Co 6s '44	87½	87½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	42	42
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	104¾	104¾
Warner Bros Pics 6s '39	39½	39
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	106	106
West Shore 4s 2361	22½	22½
Western Maryland 4s '52	58½	58½
Western Maryland 4½s '33	85¾	85⅝
Western Maryland 5½s '77	85¾	85⅝
Western Pacific 5s '46	89	89
Western Union R E 4½s '50	106½	106½
Western Union 5s '51	100¾	100¾
Western Union 5½s '60	100¾	100¾
Western Union 5s '60	100½	100
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	75½	75½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	86	86
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '43	44½	44½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	90	90
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	88¼	87¾
Youngstown Sheet B	88⅛	88¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jun10	Last Jun 9
3½s '47	102.30	102.20	102.20	102.30
4th 4¼s '38	10.30	104.28	104.28	104.28
US 3¾s '43 March	103.00	102.30	102.30	
US 3s '43 Jan	103.00	103.00	103.00	
US 3¾s '47	13.40	103.40	103.40	103.40

FOREIGN BONDS

Ahtibi P&P 8s '53	47¾	47¾
Odriatic Elec 8 '52	97	97
Akershus 8s '63	96¾	96
Antioquia 1ts 7s '57	43	43
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	43½	43½
Antioquia 7s A '45	43	43
Antioquia 7s B '45	43½	43
Antioquia 7s D '45	43½	43½
Argentine Gov 8s '45	71	71
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	74½	74½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	82¾	82¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	82½	81½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	82¾	82¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	83	82¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	81¾	81¾
Australia 4½s '56	84	43¾
Australia 5s '55	60¾	60
Australia 5s '57	60½	60
Australia 5s '57	60½	60
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	86½	86¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	107¾	107¾
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	90	90
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	100½	100½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94¾	94¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	77½	77½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104	103¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109¼	109¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	115¼	115
Belgium (King) 7s '58	109½	109½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	68	67¾
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	73½	73¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	72	71½
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	69	69
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	67¾	67
Berlin Elec 6s '55	62¾	62¾
Bogota (City) 8s '45	67	66
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	14	14
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	14	14
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	14	14
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	10	10
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	51½	51½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	51½	50
Brazil (US) 8s '41	69	69
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	64¼	64¼
Bremen 7s '35	85	85
Brisbane 5s '57	44	44
Brisbane 5s '58	45	42½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	68	68
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	64¾	64
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	63½	63½
Bulgaria 7s '67	65	65
Bulgaria 7½s '68	73	73
Canada (Gen) 5½s '49	98½	97
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	98½	97
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	103¾	103¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	96¼	96
Canada '52	107¼	106¾
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	58½	58
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	59½	58¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	57¾	57¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	42	40¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	62¾	62
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	62½	62¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	62¼	62¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	61¾	61¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	77	74¼
Chilean Loaon 7s '60	57½	56½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	73	73
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	64½	64½
Columbia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	64½	63
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	96¾	96¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100½	100½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	63¾	62
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	94¾	94¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	80	80¼
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '50	54	53
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	109½	109½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	98¼	98¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101½	101½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106¾	106¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98½	98
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	89	89
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	89	89
Duke Price Power 6s '66	103½	103½
Dutch El'af 6s '52	101¾	101¾
Estonia Bank 7s '67	80	80
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	90½	90½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	102½	102½
Frankfort 6½s' 53	69¼	68
French (Rep) 7s '49	118¾	118
French (Rep) 7½s '41	128¼	128½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	87	86½
German 7s '49	99¼	98¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s' 38	81	80½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	72½	72
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	73	72½
Germ Con Agr 6½ '58 rcts	69	69
Germ El Pow '53	75	74
Germ El Pow 6½s' 50	89½	89½
Germ Gen Elec 6s' 48	78¾	78
Germ Gov Int 5½s' 65	68¼	67¾
Greek 6s '68	26¾	26¼
Greek 7s '64	98½	98½
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	89½	89
Hansa 6s '39 ww	66½	66½
Harpen 6s '40 ww	64	64
Heidelberg (City) 7½s' 50	90	89½
Helsingfors 6½s '60	83½	83½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	78¼	78¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	100	99¼
Ilseder Steel 6s' 48	62	62
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	90½	90
Italy (King) 7s '51	99¾	99¾
Jap eCon Pwr) 5½s '50	93¾	93¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '46	99¾	99¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	97½	97
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	103¾	103¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	79	79
Karstadt 6s' 43	51½	50
Kreuger & Toll 5s' 59	90¾	89
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	85¼	85¼
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	86¼	86
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105½	105¼
Marseilles (City)

FASHIONS AND DRESSMAKING

The Vogue of the Pajama Suit

By ELENE FOSTER

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Paris

THE subject of the pajama suit for women is one which up to the present moment I have ignored for various reasons, the chief of which was that the pajama costume seemed a fad of the moment, worn only by a few extremists and, therefore, not worthy of serious consideration. However, as even the most conservative of the designers of feminine fashions continue to show these garments, season after season, in increasing numbers and variety, and as one sees them worn by one's friends as negligées in the home, as sport costumes at the seaside resorts, and even as dinner and evening habiliments, it is impossible, if one is to be a conscientious chronicler of the fashions, to disregard them any longer.

The story of the evolution of the pajama from the plain, masculine sleeping suit, which was introduced into England by British officers who had served in India, to the elaborate confections worn by the modern woman forms a chapter which is unique in the annals of feminine fashion. Adopted first as a sleeping garment, women soon found the pajama an ideal costume for the boudoir.

Lounge-Suits

The plain, tailored jacket and trousers of crepe-de-Chine, shantung or other washable silk materials was superseded by what is known as the "pajama lounge-suit," which is far more elaborate and colorful, often of a combination of velvet, satin, lamé mousseline-de-soie and other rich materials in brilliant colorings. The "pajama lounge-suit" has replaced to a great extent, the old-fashioned négligée or tea gown.

A clever Russian woman, Mme. Mary Nowitsky, is responsible in a great measure for the vogue of the pajama lounge-suit, and the costumes which she designs are extremely artistic in both color and design. For example, one of Mme. Nowitsky's latest models consists of wide trousers of a lovely soft green satin, a sleeveless blouse of printed chiffon in green and mauve and purple and a long-sleeved bolero jacket of purple velvet. Another costume has the same wide sailor's trousers of black satin, a bright yellow, double-breasted waistcoat of crepe satin and a loose jacket of printed crepe-de-Chine, yellow flowers on a black background. Still more striking is a costume with trousers so wide that one might quite as accurately call them a divided skirt, made of strips of pleated chiffon in innumerable tones of purple, mauve and pink, a plain blouse of pale pink chiffon and a little purple velvet jacket. If one has an idea that the pajama lounge-suit is the least bit masculine in character, a visit to Mme. Nowitsky will soon dispel this illusion for, despite its bifurcated nether garments, this costume is as feminine as feminine can be.

The pajama lounge-suit, as a rule, consists of three pieces—the wide trousers, a tucked-in blouse or a waistcoat and a loose jacket. Sometimes, however, the bodice and trousers are in one piece. Several of the couturieres are showing for the summer season a pajama lounge-suit of lace. The wide trousers, which are usually black, are composed of a series of full lace flounces over a plain black foundation, the dainty blouse is of pale pink chiffon or georgette and there is a lace jacket, which may be either black or pink. This, however, is intended rather more for the evening than for afternoon wear, and this brings us to another type of pajama costume. While the pajama lounge-suit has been worn for a number of seasons, it is only within the last six months that the pajama has come into prominence as an evening costume. The evening pajama (shall we say "frock?") has the regulation evening bodice and extremely full trousers which are fitted snugly about the hips and hang in full godets or pleats to the instep. In the great majority of these models one does not realize that the skirt is divided until its wearer walks. All sorts of materials including net and lace are used for this type of pajama, although the heavier silk crepes, crepe-satin, marocain and crepe romain are the favorites. In their last collections several of the dress designers have modified this evening pajama gown, making the skirt in one piece at the back and dividing it only at the front.

So much for the indoor pajamas, which at the moment are of secondary importance to those which are being made for the summer resorts. Designed in the beginning to be worn to the beach to cover the swimming suit, the pajama has become a popular costume at all the European summer resorts, so much so that the woman who appears at Deauville, Cannes, Antibes or Biarritz in an ordinary street frock feels out of date. These outdoor pajamas, while they are not so elaborate in cut as those designed for the house, clinging more closely to the lines of their masculine prototype, are quite as varied in material and in coloring.

For Yachting

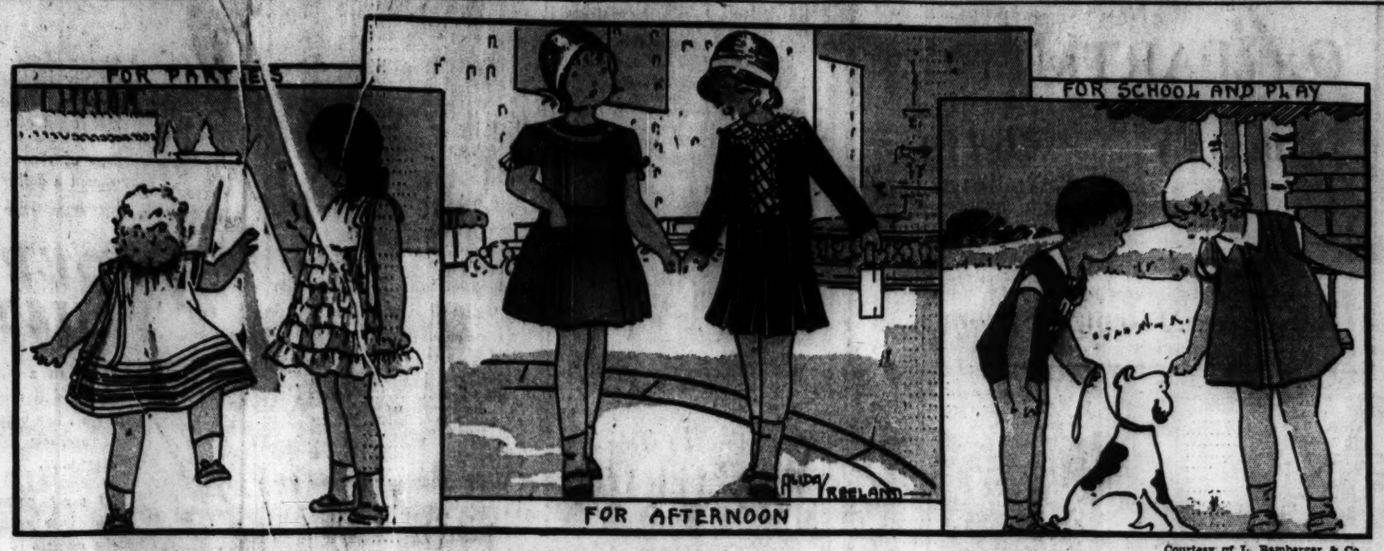
Pajamas are worn almost universally by the European yachtswomen, always in white or navy blue and patterned closely on the sailor's uniform with wide trousers flaring at the side. Navy blue trousers of wool, duck or linen with a trig, white, tailored blouse and a white reefer jacket with shiny brass butons or vice versa, white trousers and a navy blue jacket—this is the accepted uniform for the woman who sails her own boat or is merely a guest aboard a yacht.

Señorita d'Alvarez, the Spanish tennis champion, has recently adopted the pajama in a slightly adapted form for the tennis courts. The pajama trousers, sponsored by Señorita d'Alvarez, are of fine white flannel, fitted snugly about the hips and reaching about a third of the distance from the knee to the ankle. These are ideal in every respect for this strenuous exercise, from the standpoint of modesty, comfort and appearance so that we should not be surprised if this costume shortly replaced the short, pleated skirt on tennis courts all over the world.

The beach or country pajama suit may be either of silk, linen or light woolen material, although the majority of women prefer the washable silks—shantung, men's shirting or crepe-de-Chine—either plain or in printed designs. Mme. Mary Nowitsky is using a heavy tweed in pale gray, beige or the shade which our mothers knew by the poetic name of "ashes of roses" for the trousers of several of her new models. There is one costume which has trousers of the latter shade, a linen jacket just a shade lighter and a tucked-in bodice of tête-de-nègre. Another striking model also designed by Mme. Nowitsky consists of trousers of coral colored linen and a sleeveless, semi-basque, buttoned straight up the front, of cadet blue flannel. A simple one-piece pajama costume which is not only practical but exceedingly smart for the country or seaside is in reseda green linen with a double-breasted, sleeveless bodice fastened with big dark brown buttons and a wide dark brown suede belt.

Mme. Jane Regny has a new idea in a costume which consists of very full Dutch trousers, on the order of men's plus-fours but longer and fuller, made of heavy white ribbed jersey and a sleeveless blue and white striped sweater.

Mme. Irene Dana is showing a costume designed for the beach which consists of sailor's trousers of dark blue linen and a sleeveless, tucked-in blouse in narrow red and white horizontal stripes, the sort of garment which one sees on French workmen during the hot weather. The day after Mme. Dana showed this costume, the department shops in the poorer districts were beseiged by women demanding the sleeveless shirts which had hitherto been sold only to laborers in the Paris streets. Which reminds me of the proprietor of a ship chandler's store at Antibes who complained to me last summer that since the women visitors to that quaint old town had taken to wearing "les pantalons" it was impossible for him to supply his regular sailor customers.



Courtesy of L. Bamberger & Co.

In the First Tableau Baby Seems to Be Giving Dancing Lessons to Older Sister. The Instructor Wears a Tucked Yellow Georgette, the Pupil a Much-Ruffled Pink Georgette. The Children in the Center Are Dressed for the Afternoon. One Wears a Navy Blue Silk Crêpe With Green, Red and Yellow Bands Around the Neck, Closed With the Fashionable Button; the Other, a Royal-Blue Crêpe With a Plaid Cotton Blouse. The Brother and Sister in the Play Group Are Too Engrossed in Their Puppy to Care How Pretty Are Their Corresponding Costumes. These Are of Blue Linen, and Pleated Insets in Two Tones of Orange Are Held in Place by Triangular Tabs. White Collars and Cuffs Are as Crisp as the Morning Air.

Children's Fashions on Parade

By ALIDA VREELAND

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

AT A fashion show for children, staged by a department store in Newark, N. J., the youngsters were so taken up with the goings on in the little tableaux that they clambered up the steps occasionally to join in the festivities.

The show, staged by Adele Gutman Nathan, was divided into four scenes. The first took place in a breakfast room. There were two yellow Dutch settles with a table between and a daintily curtained window above. Mammy Calliope, in one corner of the stage, was busy superintending the breakfast of a group of children from three to seven years of age. At the same time she talked into a microphone so the audience could hear her comments on the frocks and coats worn by the little family.

Morning and Play Clothes

Morning and play clothes were worn for this opening scene. Fabrics were linen, dotted swiss and ginghams. Although the keynote of all these youthful garments was simplicity, considerable attention was devoted to trimming detail, thus giving each garment a touch of individuality. For instance, in the little brother-and-sister set illustrated, the two triangular tabs of these blue linen costumes held in place a two-tone orange pleat. The collars and cuffs were white. Another charming little dress of peach-color dotted swiss had smocking stitched in white around the neck with white collars and cuffs.

Coats were simple and well tailored. One in navy blue received a freshening touch from white scalloped piqué collar and cuffs and a matching blue beret. With a tan chevriot coat a tan peanut straw cloche was worn. Imitating the present cape trend in women's fashions was a coat of green basket-weave wool, using an elbow-length cape over shoulders and back. Camel's hair was also stressed among the youthful sports models. With a belted coat in tan a beret of the same material was worn topped with a tiny feather fancy.

While settings were changed behind curtains a number of older girls displayed additional models for general daytime wear. Prevalent among these were sweater suits. In the season's important color combinations of brown and yellow and brown and white were several in cardigan, Eton and belted styles. Dressmaker touches on sweaters in the form of tiny ruffles were seen as a reflection of current adult modes. One white sweater blouse used a red edging on its ruffles with a red skirt and a red-edged beret. A soft yellow costume of angora wool tied at the neck with brown tassels and had a brown wool belt. Instead of cuffs, the short sleeves were rolled. With an Eton suit of blue wool crêpe a sweater blouse in brilliant diagonal stripes was worn. Hats with turned-down brims scored favorably throughout the show for girls from 12 to 16 years of age.

When the curtains swung apart again, the kiddies were enjoying an afternoon in the park on a bench with their favorite toys. Mammy Calliope was looking after them and chattering about their new clothes. One of the most interesting was a printed white dotted swiss frock with collars and cuffs made frilly with smocking. A green shantung dress bound with white and yellow linen and with hemstitched organdie collars and cuffs, also appeared in this play group.

In Miniature

Among the older girls—who paraded afterward in dresses for visiting or shopping with mother—were many frocks and suits which looked like miniature editions of big sister's clothes. One of the most engaging of these was a little dark blue wool crêpe suit with an Eton jacket and kick pleats in the skirt. Plaid for a blouse with frilled collar and front closing made a gay contrast. A powder blue ensemble for an 11-year-old showed a smocked crêpe-de-chine frock. The wool coat and straw hat were slightly darker in tone. An interesting collar formed of bias bands of green, yellow and red was the chief feature of a navy blue crêpe-de-chine dress, which is illustrated.

Scarf collars, so generally favored in women's fashions, predominated among the girls' clothes for dressy as well as sports occasions. A beige coat subscribed to one of these in black galpak. Tan lapin crossing and fastening with two buttons added interest to a collar on a bright red coat with mousquetaire cuffs. Printed crêpes were stressed for the frocks worn under these coats. Brown with yellow and navy with white figures were the predominating colors. Lingerie touches at neck and sleeves were noticeable.

Dressed for a Party

After this display the curtains opened on a children's party. As the house door bell rang each child entered with a most important birthday gift and a new outfit for Mammy to talk about. When the dressy little coats were removed, some of which were imported, the most enchanting frocks were revealed. Pink, yellow, green and blue georgettes and organdies transformed the stage into a flower garden. One exquisite dress of nile-green georgette had a deep bertha edged with a green net fold. More rows of the net were inserted in the full skirt. A yellow georgette dress, shown in the sketch, had three wide tucks at the bottom separated by groups of narrower ones. The neck was smocked and stood ruffles around the armholes formed sleevelets. Long satin ribbons with rosebuds fell from the right shoulder. The pink georgette frock shown with it had six ruffles attached to one another and floating shoulder ribbons.

In the group of party dresses for older girls ruffles were used in every conceivable way. Frocks of printed chiffon were graced with deep ruffles around the neck which formed sleeve caps for the arms. Peplums and ruffles falling from the hips were also featured. Black velvet ribbon, so favored for sashes once upon a time, was noticed on a few of these dresses as a pleasing accent to their pastel colorings. A dainty design of yellow organdy was embroidered with tiny yellow flowers. Its sleeves were puffed and a yellow velvet ribbon was tied around the waist. Large floppy leghorn hats, another echo of millinery modes of the past, provided a perfect accompaniment for these picturesque costumes.

And Then to Bed

In the final scene Mammy Calliope was telling a bedtime story while the children lounged in their tailored bathrobes and pajamas. Under his red-and-white striped robe the little boy in the group wore a sleeping suit of light-blue-and-white stripes, probably much like his daddy's. The girls favored prints for their sleeping garments. One feminine pajama ensemble included trousers, blouse, coat and slippers.

Miss Katharine Tiffin took the part of Calliope and a number of the children were from the Actors' Children's Theater.

Fishnet Sweater

EVERY woman who likes to crochet will want to make one of the novel open-mesh, fishnet sweaters, sponsored by no less a fashion authority than Mme. Schiaparelli of Paris. The story goes that when this famous couturière was sunning herself on the Riviera she was fascinated by the loose, openwork shirts worn by the native fishermen. She then and there designed the present novelty known as the "fisherman's sweater."

This sports garment, in its shape and mode of adjustment, reminds one of the old-fashioned bed jackets that were slipped on over one's night-clothes to give additional warmth. It is a loose, surplice-closing, cap-sleeved affair with a narrow, attached belt of the crocheted mesh that ties at the left side where the line of the surplice ends. There is no patterning to relieve the unusual simplicity of the square meshes, each mesh being almost one-half inch in size. The same mesh, but in tri-color bands, forms the cap sleeves, the lower part of the surplice and the ends of the belt. Bright blue, orange and red are a typical trio of brilliant colorings, the body of the sweater being white or cream.

An ingenious girl, more skilful with her needle than a crochet hook, has completed an original version of the "fisherman's sweater" by substituting half-inch square mesh fishnet for the body of the garment. This material she found in the curtain department of a large store. The colors she has introduced by running heavy mercerized floss into the square mesh. She is also planning to dye some of this curtaining to match linen and piqué skirts for summer wear.

The Tunic Dress

A LAST season's one-piece dress, too short for this year's requirements, can often be utilized as a long tunic. The advantage of this idea is that the dress can be used practically "as is," without the aid of a dressmaker to bring it up to date. The added length is provided by means of a drop skirt, mounted on a hip yoke that gives no extra bulk to the figure. The length of this skirt should be decided on before any alterations are made on the original garment, the lower edge of which may have to be raised or evened off to give the right effect when worn as a long tunic over the new skirt.

The drop skirt is much narrower than the tunic and should hang very plain and straight. If the original dress is a print, the added length may be of plain color matching the predominating tone of the figured goods. A lace dress may be lengthened with georgette of the same shade; georgette or chiffon may be lengthened by the introduction of lace. Some of the new fabric thus introduced should appear in the trimming detail of the neck and sleeves in order to justify its presence in the skirt showing below the tunic.

If the original dress proves too straight and narrow when posed over its new skirt, the lower edge may be slashed at each side or be cut in deep tabs or scallops, all depending upon the type of frock that is being remodeled. A dressy model, with irregular tunic edge, may be finished with a narrow ruche of the material used for the drop skirt. Frills of lace may also be used in similar fashion, giving the softness of outline now so desirable.

This type of remodeling is unusually satisfactory, because one is taking no chances as to the appearance of the dress in its new guise, for the cut and fit of the original garment need not necessarily be changed.

Fashion Nuggets

The polo coat in white and eggshell is favored above other types of wrap for informal summer wear. The raglan sleeve is a feature, and multi-colored scarves give a feminine touch to a tailored coat.

The hose this season exhibit a tendency toward the darker shades of brown for use with white for daytime, as was popular a few seasons back. But with very light evening clothes white or nude is proper and will continue for the woman of discriminating taste.

White is chosen for under-the-coat dresses and promises to increase in favor as the season advances. It is high style and is to be worn with long coats of either silk or wool. Wide patent leather belts with matching tie or scarf of silk add touches to the frock, which, by the way, must not be confused with a sports frock.

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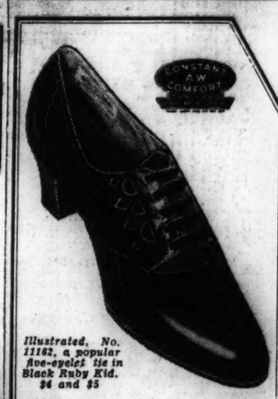

Illustrated, No. 11162, a popular five-eyelet tie in Black Ruby Kid. $4 and $5

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It's hard to imagine that the price of this three-piece set is only $7.00. Search the smartest shops and we are confident that you would not find such quality and style at so low a price.

This superior value is made possible because you deal direct with the factory. Send for our free portfolio showing samples of material and color schemes. You can then judge for yourself the merits of this unusual opportunity. Every garment is guaranteed to please or your money back.

(Representatives—Inquire for details of an attractive proposition to increase your income.)

S. V. L. Manufacturing Co.
86 Amherst Street Cambridge, Mass.

Fishnet Sweater

EVERY woman who likes to crochet will want to make one of the novel open-mesh, fishnet sweaters, sponsored by no less a fashion authority than Mme. Schiaparelli of Paris. The story goes that when this famous couturière was sunning herself on the Riviera she was fascinated by the loose, openwork shirts worn by the native fishermen. She then and there designed the present novelty known as the "fisherman's sweater."

This sports garment, in its shape and mode of adjustment, reminds one of the old-fashioned bed jackets that were slipped on over one's night-clothes to give additional warmth. It is a loose, surplice-closing, cap-sleeved affair with a narrow, attached belt of the crocheted mesh that ties at the left side where the line of the surplice ends. There is no patterning to relieve the unusual simplicity of the square meshes, each mesh being almost one-half inch in size. The same mesh, but in tri-color bands, forms the cap sleeves, the lower part of the surplice and the ends of the belt. Bright blue, orange and red are a typical trio of brilliant colorings, the body of the sweater being white or cream.

An ingenious girl, more skilful with her needle than a crochet hook, has completed an original version of the "fisherman's sweater" by substituting half-inch square mesh fishnet for the body of the garment. This material she found in the curtain department of a large store. The colors she has introduced by running heavy mercerized floss into the square mesh. She is also planning to dye some of this curtaining to match linen and piqué skirts for summer wear.

HAIR-NETS 30 FOR $1

Every Net Guaranteed 100% perfect. Finest Quality Human Hair, Single or Double Mesh, Cap or Fringe. For Long or Bobbed Hair.

Sent Postpaid Agents Wanted
Grey or White or Lavender. 12 for $1.00

International Commodities Company
22 East 17th St., New York City
Our 8th Year in The Christian Science Monitor

More Than Fine Flavor

MONARCH Canned Goods have more than fine flavor and appetizing appearance. They are pure, clean and sweet. Scientific tests made by the State Department of Minnesota resulted in a mark of 100 for the products of Monarch Minnesota canneries.

Is it any wonder that 50,000 independent retailers prefer to sell Monarch?

MONARCH Super-Quality FOODS

BRADLEY'S... WITH EVERYTHING BUT fins

● HERE are two 1931 Bradleys which were made to go in for swimming in a great big way. Every last stitch of them was knitted for *action*. . . . And even those are at the minimum.

The woman's one-piece suit is No. 27303 and has a low sun-back. The soft but firm texture of its material, and its clean-cut lines assure the molded-figure effect. It comes in a range of clear tropical colors which are particularly flattering to sunburned skins. The price is about $5. . . . The trimly cut man's one-piece speed suit is No. 2931 and it comes in eight seasonal colors. The choice is about $5.

These are just two of the many handsome 1931 Bradleys which you should be sure to see. Last winter, our style scouts were busy at all the smartest beaches, getting tips on just what this season's beach and swimming suits should be. As a result, we offer you Bradleys that (to quote one critic) are as smart as the very dickens.

See them at the good stores. We shall be very glad to send you a copy of our 1931 Style Booklet. . . . Bradley Knitting Company, Delavan, Wisconsin.

© 1931

BRADLEY

SLIP INTO A BRADLEY AND OUT-OF-DOORS

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Attractively furnished 5-room apartment, 2 bedrooms; magnificent view, splendid location; maid and garage service. ROBBINS, 1438 Crescent Hts. Blvd. HE. 0945.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND finds unusual opening with BOOK TRAILS—the NEW collection of literature for children. Sales work on a particularly high level, for which selling experience is not essential. Carefully planned personal or mail training for local or traveling positions given by experienced sales managers. Call or write nearest office. (Give particulars in your first letter).
SHEPARD & LAWRENCE, Inc.
180 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO; 518 Southern Building, 15th and H. WASHINGTON, D. C.; C. E. Lang, 25 Huntington Ave., BOSTON; 629 Hearst Building, SAN FRANCISCO; 1130 Garfield Building, LOS ANGELES.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—600 acres Nebraska land, good for either farming or grazing purposes. 480 acres of it farmed; 3½ miles from Bartlett County seat; other 160 hay land 12 miles, Wheeler County; will sell cheap for cash. DELBERT ODREN, 401 North D Street, Madera, Calif.

IRVING R. NOBLE, Inc.
18 South Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
Henry M. Seeley, Vice-President
Telephone Montclair 2-0880

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES WANTED to distribute Modex full fashioned guaranteed silk hosiery; finest quality; direct mill prices; a full or spare time, dignified occupation affording a profitable means of earning extra money; liberal commission and repeat business assure a fine income; we ship from mill to customer; favorable arrangement on samples. MODEX MILLS, Desk C, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE position desired, transit or apartment hotel or large restaurant; 10 years' varied experience including Horwath & Horwath; excellent references. F-101, 442 Book Building, Detroit, Mich.

SUMMER BOARD

Rock Gardens and Cottages
A modern homelike resort on the Maine Coast
Ocean—Woods—Lake—Mountin view
Sanitary improvements—Electricity
Golf—Tennis—Trout and Deepsea fishing
Water Sports Booklet
Mosquito free under Gorgas System
J. W. MERRITT, Sebasco Estates, Maine

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, Tramore Apartments, 623 So. Rampart, Wilshire District – Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove; beautifully furnished; steam heat; elevator; garage; cafeteria; 3 and 4 cars.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD GOLD WANTED—Send your old solid gold watches, discarded jewelry, diamonds, etc. We will advise the value and hold for acceptance. References: Any bank or dentist anywhere. THE J. M. NEY COMPANY, Established 1812, West end Elm Sts., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PLEASANT VIEW
AND BOW
Also trips to Mrs. Eddy's homes. Benevolent Association and Memorial at Mount Auburn. Send for our folder describing trips of interest.
LOWE'S RENTING SERVICE
180 Allerton Road, Newton Highlands, Mass.
Tel. Center Newton 1111 or 4580

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

AMESBURY, MASS., Lake Attitash—Desirable cottages, garage, tennis court. DR. I. M. LUCE, Tel. 301, Haverhill, Mass.

BALD HILL, N. J.—Bungalow in woods, lake, all improvements; $400 season, 6 months. Add. 0400 daytime, Acad. 2912 evenings (N. Y. C.).

FIRE ISLAND—Clean, comfortable cottage near ocean; harmonious surroundings. Write FRANK BAILEY, Ocean Beach, New York.

FURNISHED COTTAGES
Six and seven rooms and bath, full hotel service, with meals, or housekeeping as desired, all conveniences; rental from $75 per week.
BON AIR LODGE
ON LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
P. O. Box 27, Landing, N. J.
Telephone Hopatcong 375

HAVEN, ME.—Cottages $200 to $600 per season; all modern conveniences, open fireplaces, electric lights; near dining hall. Apply N. V. TIBBETTS.

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE, N. H.—To let, just built and newly furnished 6 rooms, fireplace, large piazza screened, spring water, garage; lake shore. M-61, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAINE COAST, Crescent Beach—6-room cottage, garage to let for July and August; 3 minutes from beach hotel. Apply MRS. A. ROSE, 26 Clarendon Street, Rockland, Maine.

SUMMER CAMP, 2 miles from town in mountains, ½ mile to swimming lake; 2 log houses, simply furnished; 6 beds, 3 cots, room for 20 cots; good water piped to house, shower, fireplace, electricity; trees, vineyard, vegetables planted; rent $350 season; will sell. R. MACKAY, 240 6th Avenue, W. Hendersonville, N. C.

THREE OAKS on Lake Ossipee in New Hampshire by week, month or season; ideal headquarters for parties wishing to spend vacation in this region; simple but comfortable. M-13, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES WANTED

WANTED—To rent with privilege of buying, very small cottage with garden in quiet, refined location, suitable for study; must be within one hour's ride of Boston; rent not over $50 per month. Write to N-55, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE GARDEN, on Lake Oesewana, near Peekskill, N. Y.—Ideal for vacation; clean accommodations for 30 guests; beautiful country, water sports, own garden; $22 up per week; booklet. Tel. Peekskill 3735.

DRESSMAKING

EXPERIENCED dressmaker (colored) by the day; $4.00 and car fare. Telephone Bradhurst 2-8460. MRS. RIDGE, New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C., Rooms 300-301 Cort. 7-2363

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway New York City. Telephone Worth 2-2080.

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Newark, N. J., 31 Marshall Street
Competent colored help on short notice
MRS. GERTRUDE M. DIXON, Proprietress
Telephone MARKET 2-4115

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

UNDERWOOD portable typewriter; slightly used; first class condition; reasonable. MARY STACKHOUSE, 910 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass. Asp. 7000.

FOR SALE OR RENT

COTTAGE and bungalow, East Boothbay, Maine, shore front. age. Owner on premises or call SMITH, Gramercy 5-3080, New York City.

SPRING LAKE BEACH—8 rooms and bath; lot 50×150; hot-water heat; exclusive neighborhood; summer rental $1200, sale price $13,000. Box 66, Spring Lake, New Jersey.

GARAGES

THE $750,000 Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St. Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

A YOUNG woman for summer, capable of handling children, to take charge of handcraft, story telling and entertainments, who will give her services in exchange for a summer in the country and at seashore; Christian Scientist preferred. EDITH L. CAPEN, North Scituate, Mass.

REQUIRED FOR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, BERMUDA, a really excellent cook-housekeeper, very capable, used to numbers and much entertaining. Apply with all particulars to THE SECRETARY, Government House, Bermuda.

WANTED—Child's nurse, July 1; experienced child's nurse for two children, 2 and 3 years old; must be capable of taking entire charge and have reference. Call or write Box X-50, The Christian Science Monitor, 511 Wabash Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LECTURES

LECTURES
We are printing in full in our issue of June 19 the lecture: Christian Science: Its Healing Message by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C.S.B. of Chicago, Ill. Copies are 5c each. Orders must be received by June 17. The Fairhaven Star, Fairhaven, Mass. Foreign postage extra.

Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE
APARTMENTS

The ILKLEY
8 Cumberland Street
Corner Huntington Avenue
6 ROOMS
$100 to $110 per month
Apply on premises or

76-110 Gainsborough
STREET
4-7 ROOMS
$75 to $90 per month
Apply 94 Gainsborough St., Suite 1
or

Estate of Joseph B. Thomas
84 STATE STREET Hub. 2078 BOSTON

APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished; exclusive, reasonable; delightful location overlooking bay; 1½ blocks subway. 9524 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Boardwalk, ocean front apartment, 3 or 4 rooms, 2 baths, porch. 935 Boardwalk. Apartment 1.

BALTIMORE, MD., 3515 Forest Park Avenue, 2nd Floor—Duplex, 5 rooms, bath and den; janitor service. Liberty 2589.

BOSTON—Furnished or unfurnished, from June to November, longer time optional; 1 room, kitchenette apartment with Frigidaire, $35 a month; clean and airy. Apply to L. BOYDEN, Apartment 18, 329 Longwood Avenue, or to janitor.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-5-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 3-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 7352, Comm. 8735.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Five rooms and bath, beautifully furnished, choice location, garage if desired; June 20th to Aug. 30th. Apt. 2-O, 3 Brooklands, Bronxville, New York. Bronxville 2444-M.

ELMHURST, L. I., N. Y.—Convenient Jackson Heights elevated station, attractive newly furnished 2-room kitchenette, tennis courts, new building; furnished $58; unfurnished $57. Telephone Havemeyer 4-5618-J or Branch Brook 3-8170 evenings.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—To sublet for summer, cool, completely furnished second floor apartment, 2 porches; near Jamaica Pond car line; terms moderate. Phone Jam. 5163-W.

N. Y. C., 310 West 72nd, 12-B—3-room apartment, furnished, overlooking Hudson; real kitchen; July, Aug., Sept. Phone Endicott 2-5785.

RIVERWAY MANOR
Exclusive one and two-room suites; furnished or unfurnished; modern in every particular, and ideally located.
210-214 RIVERWAY, BOSTON Phone Reg. 3026

SUBLET, June 15 to September 1, when lease expires, furnished studio apartment, 3 rooms, kitchen, bath, electric refrigeration; must be seen to be appreciated; near church; reasonable. 58 Falmouth St., Boston.

TO LET—Three attractively furnished apartments suitable for two or three persons, located in the heart of the lake and mountain region; price reasonable to correct party. For full information write Box 40, Laconia, N. H.

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

A SUMMER BARGAIN!
THE LOVELY HOME MAGAZINE
BEAUTIFUL
5 MONTHS FOR $1.00
(Newsstand value $1.75).
HARRY G. ALEXANDER, Magazine Subscription Service, Glens Falls, N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and Run Our Own Storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 CANAL STREET, BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 2007

I SELL all my furniture to help my many readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their hour of need. Phone me before you engage furniture moving. NOBLE B. STEVENS, 134 Harvard Ave., Brighton, Mass. Tel. Talbot 3600.

LOW distance moving, homes or single pieces; our methods, experience, equipment A. E. ADEE VAN CO., 30 Blossom Road, 422 Brookline Ave., Boston. Kenmore 7700.

OFFICES TO LET

IDEAL LOCATION
for PRACTITIONER
NEW YORK—3067 BROADWAY
72nd Street Subway Express Station
LARGE and SMALL OFFICES
Reasonable Rent, Including Service

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office one or more afternoons for rent, 11 West 42nd Street, Suite 1960. Tel. Chickering 6358.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

INTERIOR and exterior work of highest grade; paperhanging, kalsomining; crafted work; floors sanded and refinished. R. WHITE & CO., 21 Winchester St., Brookline, Tel. Regent 1085-M.

PAYING GUESTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., The Barclay—Attractive, refined home, near beach, opposite church; American and European. 9 S. Brighton Avenue. Tel. 4-6392.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Les Villa, 170 South Pennsylvania Avenue, near Boardwalk—Special rates June and July; parking; garage.

PONKAPOAG INN
at Ponkapoag, Mass., Route 138
An ideal spot near Boston to spend the summer or vacation; excellent meals; unusually attractive rooms; garage; lake near; riding or driving through Blue Hills Reservation. Canton 0327-W.

PRINTING

200 LETTERHEADS, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination, $7.00; practitioner's cards, bills, lecture and church work; booklets, programs, menus, anything; good service, reasonable prices. CALL PRINTING COMPANY, 13 E. 16th St., New York City, ALgonquin 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

HEBRON, MAINE—1 mile from Hebron Academy, church and P. O.; farm of 185 acres, standing timber, apple orchards, 2-family house, electric lights, furnace, running water in house and barn. MARGARET L. ALLEN, 33 Whitney St., Auburn, Me.

Home Finding Service
APARTMENTS RENTED
LOUISE F. ESSIG
202 Renshaw Ave East Orange, N. J.
Telephone Orange 3-5056

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH *and* BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 930

SIX lots, Ventnor; two lots Longport, Atlantic City, N. J. for sale; terms. MRS. MABEL E. LEE, 160 West 66th St., New York City. Telephone Endicott 2-9483.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 262 Commonwealth Avenue—Large rooms, attractively furnished, running water, elevator, dining room. Telephone Com. 7785.

BROOKE HOUSE
79 Chandler Street, Boston, Mass. Han. 8269
A home for young business women and students. Transients accepted. Board Rates $8.00 to $12.00.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Cozy room with running water, delightful surroundings, homelike and convenient. 17 Chestnut St. Tel. Orange 3-5753.

MALDEN, MASS., 600 Main Street—I would welcome one or two women in my home whose families are away for the summer; very near the Christian Science church, Malden.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 393 Newbury St.—Furnished single rooms and suites of rooms with kitchenettes, all improvements; weekly and transient rates.

BOSTON, 40 Fenway, near church, rooms; single and double, overlooking beautiful Fenway; summer rates. Circle 1394.

BOSTON, 44 Clearway Street, Suite 7—Small, pleasant front room, well furnished. Telephone Kenmore 3648.

BOSTON, 379 Marlboro St.—Attractive rooms for summer; continuous hot water; large closets. Com. 7645.

BOSTON, Mass. Ave., near Beacon—Large room; view of river; private family; electric elevator; references exchanged. Com. 5787.

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., Suite 2—Furnished rooms for permanent or transient guests; also furnished apartments, 1 room, kitchen and bath; very central; near Christian Science church; garage. Comm. 7963 (RICHARDSON).

BOSTON, Hotel Westgate, 541 Commonwealth Ave., at Kenmore Station—Large double front room, beautifully furnished; also single room, shower, elevator; summer prices. Com. 8567.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 229 Marlborough Road—Large room, private bath, kitchenette, porch; 3 min. B. M. T.; small room; quiet private home. Bu. 2-3453.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large or small room in finely furnished, exclusive apartment near Coolidge Corner; 2 baths; references. Tel. Bea. 6133.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1074 Beacon Street, Opposite Winthrop Road—Very desirable room, $5 per week; also 2 unfurnished rooms.

CHICAGO—Will share my 8-room apartment with transients in city for study; assist in shopping or sightseeing. MARY D. FARLEY, 1120 Lake Shore Drive. Tel. Whitehall 6066. Walking distance loop.

ROOMS TO LET (Continued)

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., 32 Paterson St., Cor. of George—Attractive furnished rooms, single, double; all conveniences; tourists welcome.

ROXBURY, MASS.—2 unfurnished, beautiful front rooms; housekeeping; heat, gas, electricity provided; nice location. 69 Waverly Street.

WOLLASTON HILL SECTION
ONE or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, kitchen if desired; piazza; ocean view; Christian Scientist preferred; near to everything. Gran. 6881-M. 9 Warren Terrace, Wollaston, Mass.

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG matron would like few unfurnished rooms in Long Island or New York; private home with garage; own housekeeper. Call Susquehanna 7-5665.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6621.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MUSICIAN desires position for summer months playing bass viol, also violinist, or could assist hotel management if desired. L-100, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Electrical engineer, Carnegie Tech graduate, experience with public utility on student course; reference exchange. Lehigh 7723-W.

POSITION wanted as mechanic or superintendent of apartment, office building; references. Write Box 8-23, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Summer or permanent position near ocean, lakes; college graduate, 22, athlete, can coach track, field sports, tutor sciences, expression; experience in counseling, camp making, guiding; pleasing personality; good health; excellent recommendation; photo. GEORGE SPRAGUE A T O House, Waterville, Me.

YOUNG MAN, 28, desires opportunity to serve, knowledge bookkeeping, stenography, typing; can drive car. Write DAVID, 2117 16th St., Akron, O.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AMERICAN woman desires opportunity to serve as companion; capable of managing a home; experienced driver. N-56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHILD'S nurse-governess, willing to assist in home, 2 children, 3 years, 6 months. Tel. Wrightsboro 3-7000 (N. Y. C.); 221 7th Ave. ORACLE.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER — Active, experienced, willing to travel; references. Phone Schuyler 4-5300, 163 W. 80th St., New York City, c/o Mrs. Lane.

COMPANION housekeeper to one woman or housekeeper for one small or couple; willing to travel. Tel. Myrtle 4216-W (Medford, Mass.).

GERMAN girl wishes position as chamber-maid-waitress or general housework; experienced. Write Box B-50, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEWARK, N. J.—Mrs. Annie Lee Cooper for several years in the service of W. F. Day (employer), offers her services to friends and the public; 2 years in present home. 211 Market St., 4th St. Market 2-0100.

SUMMER BOARD

AT SHADYHOLD, the country and seashore combined, Bayonne, N. J. (Bayonne 3-0000). Tel. Bayonne 3-0000. J. J. LAGOUTTE, South Ave., N. F. 2½ Country Manor, Mass.

TO LET—Two rooms with board; quiet location; [illegible] Tel. Bayonne 3-0000. J. J. LAGOUTTE, South Ave., N. F. 2½ Country Manor, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES

ATTRACTIVE seaside cottage, Quidnet, Nantucket, Mass.—4 bedrooms, large living room and porch, garage; on bluff overlooking harbor; near by guest house; $1600 a season. Apply "HACKEDORN," Quidnet.

EIGHT-ROOM Cape Cod cottage, bathroom, electric lights; garage; near beach. Address E. M. GIBBS, Pomeroy Manor, Pa.

FOR summer rental, June 13 to Sept. 13, attractive, modern bungalow, furnished; fireplace, garage; in beautiful location, near entrance to Eran Wood; quiet street, yet within walking distance of town and station; car line to ocean. Call Brookline 0798 or after Friday Braintree 5791-J. (Lyons, Mass.).

LONG ISLAND summer home to let, 6 rooms, bath, screened porch, comfortable; 1 block from Sound; swimming, boating; reasonable. MULLER, Albin St., Glen Cove, N. Y. Tel. 1516-J.

RENT for season, summer home at Lake Bonaspee, N. H., commanding beautiful view of lake and mountains; house contains 10 rooms, sleeping porch, 2 baths; garage for 2 cars with man's room; tennis court and boathouse. Apply to MRS. C. S. NORRIS, 5 Mason Terrace, Brookline, Mass.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Seven-room furnished house for rent, large piazza, spacious living room, 4 chambers, garage; near beach; available after June 20. 76 Farragut Rd. Phone Breakers 21-W.

$300 FOR SEASON—Charming cottage, fully furnished, 5 rooms, bath and garage; one block from ocean; nice surroundings. MRS. ANNA B. SULLIVAN, 161 Armstrong Ave., Great Kills, Staten Island, N. Y. Tel. Honeywood 6-0718.

TO LET for July and August, attractive home in the interesting town of South Berwick, Me.; modern conveniences; 6 bedrooms; 3-car garage; flower garden. MRS. LUCY D. BURLEIGH, 94 Academy St.

TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—English basement; choice location; adaptable distinctive tea room; partly furnished; fireplace; small garden. Circle 7-5933.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 112 West 90th St., 21-E—Private terrace; beautiful furnished apartment, large living room, bedroom, dining alcove, serving pantry; overlooking Central Park; complete hotel service; will lease from July 1st to October 1st. Tel. Longacre 1526.

N. Y. CITY, 40 West 55th—Sublet four rooms, bath, modernly furnished, July, August; one-half rental price. Circle 7-5673.

SUMMER RESORT for rent at Marblehead Harbor, Mass.; 4-room furnished apartment, 8 minutes to R. R. station. Crocker Park and beach; good train service to Boston; rent $50 per month. Tel. 6-0162-J, Plainfield, N. J. 113 Crescent Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Five rooms and sun porch, lower apartment, 2-family house, newly decorated, steam heat, constant hot water; occupancy June 15th; Shore Road section. J. H. DAVIS, 75-72 St. Tel. Shore Road 6-2101.

TRANSPORTATION

E. W. SMITH & SONS TRANSPORTATION CO.
Humboldt 2-4793
36 MT. PLEASANT AVE., NEWARK, N. J.
DAILY SERVICE FROM NEWARK TO NEW YORK, BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND CITY. Daily Service to Trenton, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
R. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield Street, Boston Liberty 7581
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables.
Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 Months $5.00

USED CARS

1931 BUICK ROADSTER
Practically new, 8-cylinder car, only 4 months old; small mileage, sport equipped; cost new nearly $2000; de luxe model in every way; price and reason for selling will be given by calling Mr. SKILLINGS, Center Newton 0334, or writing 16 Royce Road, Newton Center, Mass.

NEW JERSEY

ASBURY PARK

THATCHER'S
A hardware store on Grand Avenue, at Munroe Avenue, in Asbury Park, which carries also an extensive line of paints, seeds and garden necessities and household needs.
Spacious Floors, Convenient Displays, Accessible Stocks
CLARK W. CLAYTON
PRINTING
626 BANGS AVE. Asbury Park, N. J.
Telephone 3634

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Guarantee Trust Company
Finely equipped
for the Settlement of Estates
Consult Our Trust Officer
Capital and Surplus—$1,400,000

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1027 Atlantic Avenue
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Beautify your home and garden. We can supply you with Seeds, Garden Tools, Hose, Paints and other necessities.

Atlantic City's Most Popular Silk and Cotton Goods Department
SCHWARTZ BROS.
1619-21 ATLANTIC AVENUE

QUALITY COAL
WHEELER COAL COMPANY

CAMDEN

In the "Heart" of Camden—Broadway at Federal
BAKER'S
THE DEPARTMENT STORE
Catering to those who want the finer things in life.

The Store That Serves You Best by Saving You Most
BAKER-FLICK CO.
South Jersey's Great Department Store
MARKET STREET, NEAR THIRD
CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

Entertain your friends at
FLORENCE McKIRGAN INN
109 S. Munn Ave. Orange 3-5746
Luncheon 12-2 Dinner 5:30-8:00
SUNDAYS
Dinner 12:30-3:30, 5:30-8:00
Supper 5:30-8:00

Mrs. Madigan
Ladies' Underwear, Corsets and Hosiery—Also Accessories
Infants' Wear—Baby Gifts
315 MAIN STREET

Oraton Dress Shop
and Accessories
NORTH—146 ORATON PARKWAY
Hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Daily
Friday and Saturday, 9 to 8 P. M.

Premier Valet
Cleaning and Dyeing
Excellent Service—Moderate Prices
6 LINCOLN ST. Tel. Orange 3-8833

SPORT MODELS
with *SUE BATH*
PERSONAL SHOPPING SERVICE
28 NORTH HARRISON ST. Nassau 4-3770

Downyflake Shop
Delicious Doughnuts and Pastry
Hot Waffles served for light lunch
817 MAIN STREET

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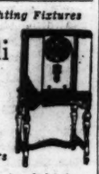

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Bats

LIKE many animals and a few birds that are of nocturnal habits, the bats found in temperate countries become active at nightfall. When the evenings grow warmer you will begin to notice these dusky creatures flitting about in search of insects that are then on the wing.

During cold weather they hibernate by hiding beneath loose boards or rocks and in hollow trees; or numbers of them may gather in caves. In the daytime during summer months they rest usually by hanging head downward in some dark corner, where they may be out of sight.

Large vampire bats of the tropics have given all members of the family a bad name; but the small brown or red bats of the north do not deserve to be classed with them, as these little ones do no harm. Among 300 kinds found in various parts of the world about 20 species are native to the United States.

These are the only mammals with true organs of flight. So-called flying squirrels, and others of the sort, merely glide from place to place; but bats have strong, noiseless wings, consisting of a membrane, like the finest leather, or kid. An extension of this usually covers the feet and tail, and serves as a rudder. This causes the feet to be awkward in walking, but they are able to scramble about rocks and along beams of buildings.

Although they are covered with fine fur and bring forth their two or three young alive (being mammals), they have some birdlike features; the breastbone, for instance, is keel-shaped, and some of their bones are hollow, which makes them of slight weight. The eyes are not sightless, even if they are small and set deep in their fur; but bats are guided more by their extreme delicacy of touch, and a sense of the presence of objects, which leads them so surely that they never seem to touch or fly against things.

A Word a Day

Pleasure

Pronounced *plezh'-ure*, with *e* as in *let*, *u* as in *unite*.

The French *plaisir*, "pleasure," from which our word is derived, is merely a noun use of the Old French infinitive *plaisir*, "to please." And those who will, may accept the definition that "pleasure" is "to please." (The Latin root, of course, is *placere*, "to please.")

While our word is employed in a variety of senses, it might be a service if we identified it more with the higher and truer enjoyments of service or of the expectancy and realization of good.

Example: "For it is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure." (Phil. 2: 13.)

Notes and Queries

Elohim, arbutus (Mrs. F. C. S.)—The first, a term for God used in the Hebrew Scriptures, is preferably pronounced *Eh-lo'-him*, with short *e* and *i* and long *o*. The authority accepted by this newspaper gives first choice to the emphasis on the first syllable of *ar'-bu-tus*, with *a* as in *arm*, first *u* as in *unite*, second as in *circus*.

Finity (Mr. R. C.)—Drop off the first syllable of *in-fin'-i-ty* and you have the pronunciation of this word.

Infinite (note)—Take plenty of time in reading this great word. At the rear of an auditorium it frequently sounds like *infant!* Think of what it means as you utter it—*in'-fi-nit*, with each *i* as in *it*.

In Lighter Vein

Household Hint

The next thing probably will be a minifature autogiro which, when not being flown, may be turned upside down and used to beat eggs and mix waffle batter.—*Judge.*

A Word a Day

"My home town is unique."
"Unique?"
"Yes. According to the Latin translation of it, unus means one and equs means horse—one horse."—*Kansas Sour Owl.*

Up With the Sun

Then there was the fellow who jumped out of bed as the first ray of sunshine came through his window. His room, however, faced west.

His Connections

Gentleman: "I'm seeking the Wimple home, officer. Can you tell where it is?"

Policeman: "Wimple; hm-m. It's a new name to me. But what's the name of their cook?"

And Quick

With hisses and groans the audience greeted the principal scene of the new drama.

"It's hard to tell just what the public wants," murmured the playwright.

"It's easy enough to tell in this case," said the manager, grimly. "It wants its money back."—*Glasgow Bulletin.*

The Cockney King

It was a lurid melodrama, and one of the characters, a king, was haranguing his son.

"Come," said the king, "let us go into the 'ouse."

"Did you hear that?" said a man in the stalls to his companion. "He said 'ouse."

Overhearing the remark and fixing the interrupter with his eye, the king advanced to the footlights and exclaimed:

"Yus, I said 'ouse! Do you fink as 'ow a king would live in apartments?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Passing Show

Visitor: "What a quaint accent your children have."
Father: "Yes—between the talkies and the radio, I don't know what they're saying half the time."

A Quotation for Today

HE HAS riches sufficient who hath enough to be charitable.—SIR T. BROWN.

International House

New York

IN A small leaflet issued by the International House, here, we read: "In the autumn of 1910, Mr. Harry Edmonds, the present Director of International House, spoke a friendly 'Good morning' to a lonely student from a far-away country. The student said no one had greeted him during the three weeks he had been in New York."

Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds later invited to their home groups of students to share their home life and to participate in the friendly exchange of ideas. Those Sunday evening gatherings of foreign students mingling with invited American students led to the need for a "world home."

Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds found the present site, and immediately began to raise funds for the International House. They were very fortunate in securing the interest of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., who gave the land, beautiful building and equipment.

The scope of the institution has grown so that annually nearly 2000 students from more than 60 countries, studying in the numerous colleges and professional schools in Greater New York enjoy active membership in the International House. However, the influence of world friendship did not end here.

In the University of California in Berkeley a new International House is reaching hundreds of other foreign students from the countries across the Pacific as well as from many other countries. In the University of Chicago a similar House is soon to be giving service to the foreign students attending the colleges in this great Middle West city.

The International House idea is not limited to the United States, but has spread to the University of Paris. Thus in all these educational centers, Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller, in carrying out the idea of Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds, are making possible the enjoyment of comradeship of foreign students, helping to bring about a better and more sympathetic understanding among the students of all races.

Only time can tell the wonderful results of that friendly greeting uttered in 1910, for it continues to bear increasingly greater fruits of world friendship.

Odds and Ends

Chicago's Schools

More than 500,000 pupils are enrolled in the public schools of Chicago.

Motoring to Market

About 17,000,000 cattle, hogs and sheep were carried to market in motortrucks last year, a total that would have required 275,000 freight cars to handle.

The Children's Corner

You Don't Always Need To Do It

IN Boston Public Garden is a carpet of green grass under a wide-spreading cottonwood tree (Populus deltoides—the sign says). Sunshine glints through the branches and makes patches of gold on the green. Breezes from the lake creep refreshed and cool under the tree and lie down in the shade. Seated on the green grass is a little girl, about four years old. She wears a green frock and a yellow hair ribbon. Her hair is the color of brown sugar taffy. She holds a yellow and green striped rubber ball with her two hands high up. It rolls off her hands.

As it bounces on the grass a little brown dog whose tongue has been lolling out of the corner of his mouth dashes from behind the tree and barks. He butts the ball with his head and talks to himself in a low growl. He tries to bite the ball but the rubber is smooth and his teeth slip. This makes him talk some more. The little girl hugs her hands with her knees, bent over toward the dog and snapping her eyes until you think you can almost hear them, like snapping fingers.

The dog stops with the ball between his front paws, lies down and cocks his head at the little girl. She skips across the grass, takes the ball from between the dog's paws and holds it high again in her two hands. The dog barks, jumps to his feet and dashes back and forth.

They are evidently having a good time.

So also is Roger P. Scroggins, the old squirrel of Boston Common from across Charles Street. The little girl and the dog don't know that he is near, but he is—up on a broad branch of the cottonwood, peering over the edge and holding his shiny tall hat in one hand and his cane in the other.

As the little girl picks up the ball and holds it high, Scroggins leans over as though he were going to take it from the tiny hands. Then he chuckles and slaps his bushy tail with his cane.

The dog leaves off looking at the ball and runs around in a circle, chasing his tail. This is of great interest to Scroggins who watches closely. Every now and then he turns slightly and looks at his own tail. "Hurrumph!" he says. Perhaps he has a secret thought that some day, in the sun-dappled shade, he may chase his own tail, but that hardly seems likely, as he is quite old, but, on the other hand, one never can tell.

Suddenly the ball, the little girl and the dog burst into a shower of motion. They look like a pinwheel in full fire. The ball bounces. The dog darts, growls, butts, bites, slips, rolls. The little girl skips, laughs, claps her hands, finally kicks the ball. It rolls out into the full sunshine. The dog and the little girl follow it.

Scroggins leans as far out from his place on the limb as he possibly can, but they are out of sight, so he settles back and gazing full at the trunk of the tree, remarks to the bark, or perhaps to the small beetle which is climbing up: "They know how to have fun. They don't know how much fun I had watching. You don't always have to do it yourself, although that is probably best, especially when you're young."

Rose Puzzle

A quotation regarding a rose is in this half-circle. Also three varieties of roses. You can get the quotation as well as the varieties of roses if you will begin at a certain letter and move to your right, skipping over every other letter as you go around the design twice.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Coin Puzzle:
Harry had 1 25-cent piece
4 10-cent pieces
6 5-cent pieces
5 1-cent pieces
which totaled one dollar

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

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EDITORIALS

A Job for the World

REVISION of the Young plan has become the diplomatic question of the moment. It is not openly so. Even the Germans are not making official demand for it. But behind the scenes it is the keynote of discussion in the chancelleries. Informally economics has already revised the Young plan. The question now is whether that revision will force a political and formal modification. Events seem moving in that direction.

Beneath the conversations last week-end at Chequers between the heads of the British and German governments; underlying the "decree of desperation" in which Germany has just called upon her people to make a "final effort" to pay the "tribute" of reparations; behind announcement of visits to Europe by Secretary Stimson and Secretary Mellon; and involved in semi-official discussions of debts and disarmament which have come out of Washington in the last few days—particularly Senator Borah's new willingness to consider debt revision—is a growing recognition that international action is called for to adjust economic forces which are blocking world recovery, and that chief among these are war debts.

Officially the United States admits no concern with reparations, but reparations received from Germany constitute two-thirds of the amounts other countries are using to pay war debts to Washington. Indeed, by the functioning of the World Bank, these amounts are not even paid by Germany to her creditors but are routed through the bank directly to the United States. And should Germany ask a postponement of reparations her creditors will almost surely in turn seek relief from their payments to America. A moratorium means moratoriums. Revision means revisions.

Thus, whether it wishes or not, Washington is concerned in what London, Paris, Berlin, Brussels and Rome may do about reparations. If it is found that some lightening of Germany's burdens is necessary, not alone to speed her recovery but to help the world set its economic house in order again, the United States will be involved inevitably in steps to that end. And some modification of the settlement made only two years ago appears more and more essential.

Economic conditions have already revised the Young plan in the sense that the business stringency has rendered that statesmanlike scheme largely ineffective. The drop in commodity prices alone has virtually nullified the reductions made by the Young plan in the sums required from Germany by the Dawes plan. And the stagnation of trade has hindered the commercialization of German debts.

Transition in the Supreme Court

A RECENT series of closely divided opinions handed down from the Supreme Court has centered attention upon the present alignment within that tribunal. For years the occasional dissenting opinions of Mr. Justice Holmes have attracted attention. On the appointment of Mr. Justice Brandeis by President Wilson in 1916 it became evident that the veteran jurist had been reënforced in many of his minority views by a new recruit, though the latter often arrived at the same juristic result by a different line of reasoning. The phrase "Holmes and Brandeis dissenting" soon became familiar.

So the situation remained until Harlan F. Stone, former dean of the Columbia University Law School, was named Attorney-General by President Coolidge and thence, in 1925, elevated to the court. At the time critics attacked him as "too conservative." On the contrary, however, he has aligned himself in many important cases with the Holmes-Brandeis minority group.

Last year President Hoover filled two additional vacancies in the court. The opposition in the Senate to the confirmation of Mr. Hughes as Chief Justice is too recent to need comment. He was the "personification of big business"; he would exalt "property rights over human rights." However, quite contrary to these lugubrious forecasts, in recent vital cases the Chief Justice, with Mr. Justice Roberts, has been found aligned with the triumvirate of so-called "liberal" dissenters—making in at least two important instances a majority in the court of five to four.

Of course, in assuming to bracket the individual members of the Supreme Court as either "conservative" or "liberal" it is easy to exaggerate the matter. The justice who is tagged "conservative" one day may be found in the other camp the next. Yet, it is obvious that a deep philosophic difference separates such men, let us say, as Mr. Justice Holmes on the one hand, and Mr. Justice Butler on the other. And with the addition of the three latest members of the court—all within the last six years—the balance appears to have swung to the liberal side at least temporarily.

The series of recent closely divided cases have all been of the type where the court must decide not so much what the Constitution means, as what it shall mean. In such cases, no less an authority than Mr. Justice Holmes has pointed out that judges are guided in the final analysis rather by fundamental economic and social philosophies than by law. The recent cases show this process at work. By a five to four decision, Justices Hughes, Holmes, Brandeis, Stone and Roberts upheld the Indiana special tax on chain stores. By exactly the same division the same majority declared the Minnesota law curtailing the freedom of the press invalid. Finally the same group, with the exception of a single justice, took the minority view in the Macintosh-Bland naturalization cases, that an unqualified oath to bear arms is not essential to naturalization, although in this case, by the switch of Mr. Justice Roberts to the Van Devanter-McReynolds-Sutherland-Butler group, citizenship was denied to the two Canadians.

Still a fourth opinion set aside the California anti-red-flag law, but in this case only Justices McReynolds and Butler dissented. In fact, under the new alignment it has been remarked that "Holmes and Brandeis dissenting" has become "McReynolds and Butler dissenting."

The rôle of the Chief Justice in these cases is significant. He himself delivered the majority opinion in the red-flag and chain-store cases, and the minority opinion in the naturalization case. This prominence in three of the four cases appears to have been deliberate. It is the task of the Chief Justice to assign cases. By choosing to write the opinions himself he has made an effective answer to his former critics, while emphasizing the transition that is occurring in the Supreme Court.

Protection Against Protection

BRITISH protectionists have long been bidding for the support of trade unionists. The reply which they are now receiving from certain quarters is not altogether to their liking. Yes, say the workers of the iron and steel trade, that support may be given—at a price—that price being state control of the industry.

This is a new aspect of the protectionist program. It will be a shock to "tariff reformers" to discover that if and when they win the support of the big trades unions for their program, they may find attached to it rigorous conditions of state control. Thus protection might prove a short cut to nationalization—alias Socialism.

The proposal comes from the representatives of a very powerful body of workers, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. They have issued a carefully reasoned statement about the situation of their great industry which has been so severely hit by foreign competition and the trade slump. They see no justification for an attitude of defeatism. They have nothing but praise for "the modernity and equipment of certain units of plant." They support the opinion of many eminent industrialists when they say that prosperity could be restored if the whole industry were organized on a regional basis, and provided with powers to fix prices and regulate imports.

The snag lies in the last clause. The iron and steel workers find themselves torn between the interests of their own trade, which of course would stand to benefit by being specially favored, and their allegiance to the whole body of workers and consumers, who stand to suffer. True to the free trade instincts of their class, they say, "To call on the Government to apply tariffs while leaving the industry entirely to its own devices is a policy which a government could not adopt." They refuse to favor a mode of protection under which inefficiency might shelter. But their objection disappears if the industry is placed under public control and its whole direction put in the hands of a public corporation.

The conclusion is perfectly logical. In the long run this is the demand which every high protectionist may find he has brought upon himself. Here is the straight reply to a powerful group of employers: "You ask for a legalized monopoly. You seek powers to exclude foreign goods and fix home prices. Very good. But if the state is to grant all this, it will attach to itself the means of enforcing efficiency, and safeguarding the consumer against improper prices."

High tariff advocates in Great Britain, as in America, would do well to look before they leap. For when they have crossed the gulf they may not land where they expected.

Pie Goes Cubist

VISIONS of apple and cherry pie, round as a full moon and alluring as ambrosia, are now in process of being reconstructed to suit the prosaic outlines of an efficient age. A baking concern says that the old-fashioned round pie is doomed, that the square pie, economizing oven space, may be made more cheaply. Well, perhaps.

But with the simplification of shape, and the substitution of straight lines for the fragrant circumference of one of America's famous delicacies, many will feel that something departs from the pie itself and leaves behind only a straight and regular box of dough unadapted to the poetic rhythm of pastry at its best. The round pie could be—although of late years it too rarely has been—divided into four generous triangles and lifted, sans fork, to the waiting mouth. Will pie now be cut into slabs to give a square meal?

Perhaps the next step will be to take the kinks out of the pretzel, so that it becomes as geometrical as a cubist painting, and to reduce the shining curvature of cantaloupes, so that they may be purchased like giant dice, four to a box, with no waste space for storage. The possibilities of modernization and simplification within the larder are endless, once the square pie is accepted as the symbol of the new day, and all curves, corners and irregularities are completely eliminated and squares and cubes made the rule in household economy.

The Revival of an Art

IT MIGHT be thought that the ancient art of illuminating manuscripts and books would find no place in this age of speed and mass production, nearly 500 years after the invention of printing, when more than 14,000 books are falling from the English presses alone each year. But the Exhibition of Illuminated Manuscript Books recently held in London causes any such view to be revised. The numerous works displayed there belong mostly to the last decade. In their exquisite clarity, and glory of gold leaf, and splendor of primary colors, they seemed, to the layman's eye at least, almost to rival the best examples of the Middle Ages.

The art of illuminating manuscripts was formerly all but universal. Ancient Egypt, the early Christians, Byzantium, Iceland, England, France, the Low Countries, Germany among others, practiced it with distinction. It survived the introduction of printing by roughly a hundred years, and then vanished. Its revival is largely an English movement, springing from the leadership of Edward Johnston, whose example has produced a fine school of British calligraphers, and through his pupil, Prof. Anna Simons, has spread into Germany.

Is the illuminated manuscript of today a mere decoration, a tour de force, or has it a useful function to fulfill? For general purposes, its great defect is that it cannot be reproduced. But in certain cases this may actually be a virtue. Occasions arise when only one or a few copies are required, as when freedoms are presented, diplomas given, or family records made.

International treaties offer another, and as yet unexplored, field for the illuminated manuscript. What could be more appropriate than to enrich solemn engagements, such, for example, as the Pact of Paris or the Covenant of the League of Nations, with the embellishments of art as a fitting acknowledgment of their importance? Especially if it would illuminate their meaning. The idea is at least worth considering.

Southern Banks Reopening

CONFIDENCE has come up along with the new crops in the southern United States, if one may judge by the recent reopening of banks in that section. Both the confidence and the crops seem likely to yield something to help bolster the South's financial structure. There, as elsewhere, one may begin to see how the business recession was augmented by fear.

Press reports from Arkansas, North Carolina, Mississippi, Florida and Kentucky show that 408 banks have closed in those states since 1929; of these, 159 reopened this year. Thus the mistake of calling all bank suspensions "failures" is illustrated again. Many small institutions remained closed only a few days, and then only because of withdrawals which were unnecessary. Having liquidated their assets or reorganized, the 159 have proved that their condition was basically sound at the time of suspension.

Their liquidation was probably as difficult this year as it would have been before the forced closing. How much better it would have been, for both banks and patrons, to strengthen each institution without suspending business! Whether the closings were caused directly by withdrawn deposits or loss of credit, they resulted indirectly from alarmist publicity.

The $30,000,000 of deposits put back into circulation by the banks' reopening should facilitate liquidation by the banks still closed. Also, it should ease the credit conditions for merchants who supply the planters in the states affected. While the farmers are plowing and hoeing their crops, one hopes the business men also will do something of their own new crop of confidence. Improvement of business in general depends upon conditions in the small communities.

'White Coal' on Rails

CONVERSION of the West Side tracks on Manhattan Island of the New York Central Railroad to electrical operation removes from that borough the last vestiges of smoke from steam locomotives. For some time diesel engines have been drawing freight trains up and down the West Side; with completion of third-rail circuits, these versatile locomotives may operate under their own oil power, with electric storage batteries or by power supplied from the third rail.

Philadelphia also soon is to benefit by elimination of much of the smoke due to railroad operations as a result of fast-progressing electrification by the Pennsylvania and the Reading Railroads. Chicago has desired rail electrification for years, and although the Illinois Central has thus equipped its suburban tracks, the lines not handling any substantial commuter business do not find that the minor economies in operation which accrue from electrification are sufficient to amortize the heavy conversion investment. And it has been shown that only 20 per cent of the smoke pall in Chicago is from railway engines.

Elsewhere the problem is less acute, for in many western and southwestern cities all railroad engines entering the city are oil burners. Nevertheless, the trend toward electrification continues, with resultant satisfaction to patrons and a reasonable saving to the railways, which, in the course of time, will undoubtedly compensate them for the initial expenditure. Boston offers, perhaps, as marked an example of a heavy suburban business where electrification would be of advantage as any of the larger cities, but with the exception of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, none of its terminal roads has as yet seriously considered the use of "white coal."

Editorial Notes

Suits of clothes made from crude oil, or at least from petroleum by-products, are said to be in prospect, but many a motorist who tinkers with his car has felt that his suit came pretty near being just that.

Roger Babson assures the President that "business has definitely turned the corner." But the still better situation will be when we can all see it around the corner before it makes the turn.

One hopes Spain's voters will act as wisely at the polls as its Cabinet did when it decreed freedom for the press during the forthcoming national campaign.

Time—1950.
Place—Any airport.
Sign over door—"Take a nice, cool, summer vacation excursion to the arctic—$100 round trip."

The Mongolians are said to enjoy reading news thirty days old. Another case where news is news until it is read.

This is the first season in several years that the golfers have not been trying to keep up with the Jones.

The first task of the June graduate who is ambitious to uplift something will be to elevate himself to a job.

Candied utterances are rarely candid

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

THAT both Secretary Stimson and Secretary Mellon are to visit Europe this summer is important news. Beyond doubt European financial conditions and their bearing upon the relationship of the United States to the governments now heavily in debt to it will engage the most earnest attention of these eminent officials.

The other day I listened to a conversation in a group of Americans of the sort that think this country should avoid any further "entanglement" in European affairs. "Let those people stew in their own juice," said they in effect. "All Europe is on the verge of war. Never were expenditures for armaments so heavy." And they went on to couple with their denunciation of all European conditions the positive assertion that the United States should keep hands off, and let the problems of the Old World be settled without help from us.

Now the most important fact that can possibly be impressed upon Americans today is that any disaster that falls upon Europe is going to be shared by the United States, strive as we may to hold ourselves aloof. If it be war we shall be in it, inevitably, with all that war means. If it be revolution we shall be hard put to keep its fires from destroying our own social and political edifice. If it be wholesale bankruptcy we, as the greatest of world creditors, shall suffer with the bankrupts. Accordingly it is the part of prudence, of intelligent foresight, for the United States to participate in every intelligent endeavor to avert in Europe those conditions which some fear may arise there. Undoubtedly there is exaggeration of the dangers, but even so it is the Christian duty of our Government to prevent, so far as in its power lies, their realization. German bankruptcy and a German revolution would cost this country more than all the reparations debts amount to. A war, which a strong League of Nations might avert, would be to us a greater disaster than all the fancied entanglements which coöperation with the League might entail. But oddly enough the Americans who most gloatingly describe and predict an impending débâcle in Europe are the very ones who most bitterly oppose any action by this country to prevent it.

* * *

We should not be too impatient with the European peoples for their delay in forgetting the war-time hatreds. Even in our country the installation last week in the national capital of a statue of Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, sixty-five years after the close of the war, is hailed as an unparalleled instance of national forgiveness. Years ago, when I was a "cub" reporter in New Orleans, I met that fallen chieftain, and shall never forget his simplicity, dignity and courtesy to one who came on a rather impertinent errand.

General Grant was approaching his end, and a New York paper asked me to interview President Davis on his life and military service. Foolishly I acquiesced, and drove through the beauty of a southern spring day, along the beautiful oak-shaded drive that skirts the Gulf of Mexico on Mississippi's southern border to Beauvoir, the former President's home. It was a simple but commodious frame mansion facing the gulf, with broad pillared porch and a library two stories high, with a gallery running around the higher shelves, housing some thousands of books. There I waited until Mr. Davis, tall, spare, gray-bearded, with a face not wholly unlike that of his great antagonist Lincoln, though less rugged, came in. In defeat and retirement he had the air of a great man, and although many years have elapsed I can see him still, and compare him with other men of eminence I have since met.

I did not get the interview. Had I been older and wiser I should not have tried to get it. But I well remember how the conversation closed. He had said that when Grant was well and active he had spoken no word of criticism of him and that it seemed ungracious to do so when the Northern soldier was approaching his end. "Shall I infer, Mr. President," I asked, "that anything you might say would be critical?"

He looked at me a moment, sadly, without a sign of irritation, then asked, "You said you had lived in Boston. Can you tell me if the old elm on the Common still stands?"

And that was the nearest to General Grant and his services that I could thereafter bring the conversation.

* * *

The progress of the Heflin-Bankhead contest over the Senatorship of Alabama has an importance which far transcends the personality of the two public men involved. Senator Heflin was one of those Southern Democrats who refused to vote for "Al" Smith, and openly and actively worked for his defeat. The Democratic organization in Alabama determined to discipline him. He was refused permission to enter the Democratic primaries for the selection of a Senator, and this refusal by the State Committee was upheld by the state courts. Senator Heflin, however, determined to run as an independent candidate, and in that character was officially accredited with 100,969 votes to Representative Bankhead's 150,985. The defeated candidate charged fraud, and a senatorial investigation into the count of the ballots is now being made. Because of certain extreme views held by Senator Heflin, and his spectacular methods of enunciating them, there has been a disinclination to take this contest seriously. This, however, is a grave political error.

For it already appears, according to reports of Senate officials who gathered the ballot boxes for transmission to Washington, and investigation by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, that a great number of those boxes had been opened since the election. The law provides that they be kept locked and sealed for six months, so that even the public official having a key to the box could not enter it without breaking the seal. It is asserted that hundreds of boxes have had the seals broken. The almost inevitable implication is that the ballots inside have been tampered with. Spokesmen for Senator Heflin say that already 6000 ballots have been objected to and laid aside by the supervisors, that ballots have been found in the boxes so folded that they could not possibly have passed through the slot provided for their admission, and that many other evidences of irregularity have been found.

It is perfectly apparent to all who believe in the maintenance of the integrity of elections, and the safeguarding of the ballot box from the fraud and chicane of professional politicians that a case like this is of the utmost national importance.

* * *

In an article last week I referred to the practice of exacting a heavy cash payment from the city desirous of entertaining a national political convention. Houston three years ago paid the Democrats $200,000 for this proud privilege. It looks as though the price would go up in 1932, for the latest official reports of the Democratic National Committee shows that organization $707,054 in debt, of which $295,250 is owed to John J. Raskob. It would seem that the result suffered by Mr. Raskob at the last meeting, when he sought to impress his anti-prohibition views upon the committee, has not tightened his purse strings, for he has lent the committee $40,000 since that occurrence.

There are those who question the entire disinterestedness of Mr. Raskob's benefactions. Some Democratic papers grumble about his holding "a mortgage on the party." But to me an even more significant fact in the financing of the party organization is the acknowledged indebtedness of $432,250 for money borrowed from the County Trust Company of New York. The president of this company is Alfred E. Smith. Among its directors are John J. Raskob and W. F. (Billy) Kenny. Most of the other names on the directorate suggest strongly racial, religious and political affiliations with these three, although I have no personal knowledge of them.

Political campaigns cannot, of course, be run without money. Always there is criticism of the sources of contributions to party funds. But somehow there does seem to be peculiar justification for the dissatisfaction of southern and western Democrats with the extent of the financial control over their national organization now held by a small group of New York City politicians in high finance.

Notes From Nanking

NANKING

City Alterations Under Way

THE Capital Reconstruction Commission is proceeding steadily with plans for complete alteration of the city. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, and a member of the commission, estimates that within six years Nanking will be fairly complete. During this time, the Government proposes to spend $60,000,000 silver, to be raised by loans and provincial assessments. The commission is concentrating on highways at present, spending the available money on roads. The Finance and Railway Ministries have undertaken to raise $7,000,000 to build a Central Kuomintang and National Government building, to be completed within two years.

* * *

Officials to Draw Less Pay

With a deficit of $100,000,000 silver for the fiscal year, the National Government has undertaken a drastic retrenchment program. Superfluous offices are being abolished, and official salaries are being cut. Heads of departments have been asked to submit possible reductions of all kinds, and several reports already have been submitted to the Central Political Council. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is personally interested in reducing government expenses, and is scrutinizing recommendations. Reducing official salaries is causing much protest. Statistics show that the cost of living is mounting, and salaries have not been fixed at very high levels. It is pointed out that officials inadequately paid are tempted to profit by their positions. The Government feels that substantial reductions in the cost of government must be made, however, and is proceeding with its retrenchment program.

* * *

On May 1, regulations went into effect requiring passports for all aliens entering China except the Japanese. Heretofore, the Chinese Government has not examined passports, and aliens were free to enter any port or travel in the interior without passports. The National Government has now arranged with the Maritime Customs for regular passport examinations, and the Chinese visas are necessary for aliens visiting China.

* * *

Provinces To Check Banditry

The "mutual guarantee" system, devised to check banditry in seven provinces most seriously affected, must be put into effect generally by August 1, according to an order of the Executive Yuan. The system provides that after government troops have driven out bandits from a given district, the people of that district will be provided with facilities for self-defense and will thereafter be held responsible for maintenance of order in their district. This is an extension of the ancient Chinese family system, by which the whole family is responsible for the conduct of individual members.

* * *

Steel Plant To Be Built

The Ministry of Industry has submitted plans for construction of a steel plant at Pukow, across the Yangtse River from Nanking, at an estimated cost of $82,000,000 silver. It is believed that a plant capable of producing 150,000 tons of steel a year can be built within three years, with a probable yearly profit of $8,000,000. The Ministry claims that money necessary to build this plant can be raised by bond issues. A further sum of $700,000 silver has been included in the budget of the Ministry of Industry to establish a central agricultural experiment station in Nanking.

* * *

New Forestry Chief Named

Definite plans have finally been made to begin reforestation of China, declared by experts to be a principal factor in preventing famines in the northwest. Dr. H. H. Kung has been appointed chief of a new office of Forestry and Reclamation. The country is divided for this purpose into four districts, with an administrative officer in charge of each district. During centuries, forests in many provinces have almost disappeared, and little effort has been made to replant barren hillsides, with the result that annual floods cause famines.

* * *

Stadium For Nation's Sports

Work has been started on the National Stadium in Nanking, which is intended to be the center of athletics for the country. The stadium occupies an area of 600 acres near the Sun Yat-sen Memorial building. It will have accommodations for 60,000 spectators, and will include grounds for track and field sports, baseball diamonds, football and basketball fields, swimming pools, tennis courts and a Chinese boxing arena. The stadium is being constructed on American models, with press boxes and electric sound-magnifying apparatus. According to plans, it will be ready for dedication at the time of the national athletic meet next October.

* * *

Plans have been adopted for construction of four model villages in the suburbs of Nanking, to accommodate soldiers disabled in civil wars. The plans call for modern mud-brick houses assembly halls, schools and hospitals in each village. Small factories will be established, in which the former soldiers will learn to make towels, shoes, hosiery and cloth, so that they can be at least partially self-supporting.